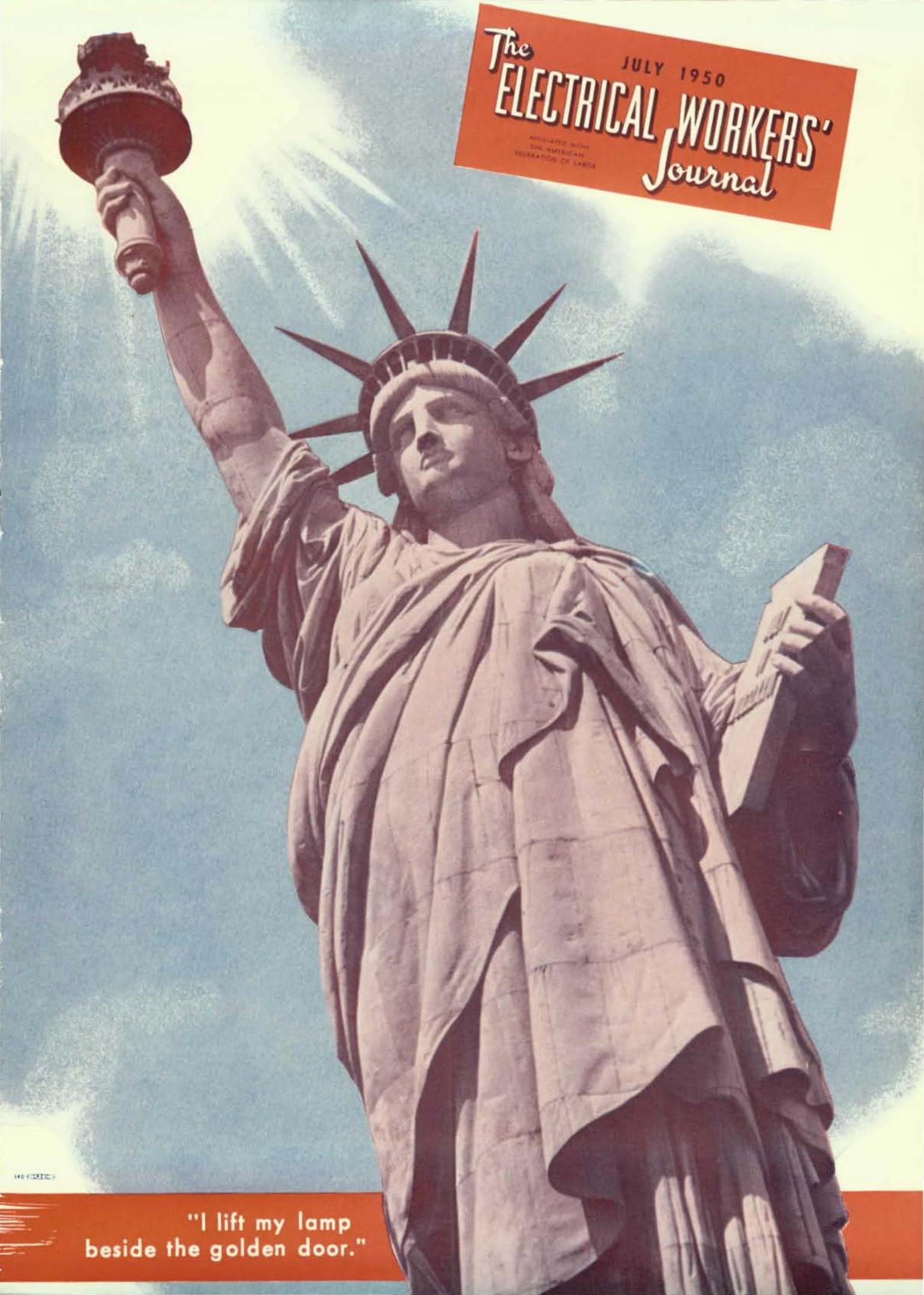
JULY 1950

The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' Journal

AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR



"I lift my lamp
beside the golden door."

I.B.E.W. *Salutes the*

BAKERY & CONFECTIONERY WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA



WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER
International President

JAMES G. CROSS
General Secretary-Treasurer





As recent as the turn of the century, many bakeries still occupied cellar "holes-in-the-wall." There, in unsanitary surroundings, bakers worked 12 to 18 hours a day to produce America's daily bread. Today, thanks to the Bakery & Confectionery Workers' International Union of America, one of the nation's most respected and progressive trade unions, America's high-quality baked goods are processed in clean, above-ground plants by skilled, well-paid craftsmen who enjoy working conditions equal to the best in the country.

Leader of this proud International Union is youthful, energetic William F. Schnitzler, an exceedingly able trade unionist who progressed through the ranks to international responsibility. He became president several months ago with the retirement of Herman Winter, now president emeritus of the union and a vice president of the American Federation of Labor. President Schnitzler is assisted in administration of the International by James G. Cross, 38-year-old general secretary-treasurer. Under the leadership of these young and capable men, we know the Bakery & Confectionery Workers' International Union will realize our Journal's hope that it will continue to enjoy eminent success in the field of unionism. We salute them in this issue of our Journal!

The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' Journal

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS★

Volume 49, No. 7 July, 1950

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This Month

A signal honor has just come to the "Journal." Entered in competition with the publications of other leading international unions, the "Journal" was selected as the "most attractive in topography and make-up, readability and general editorial excellence," at the annual conference of Eastern Labor Press Editors, meeting in Washington, D. C. in June. Deeply mindful of this honor, the "Electrical Workers' Journal" will attempt to uphold its accolade in the months and years ahead.

★ AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

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Executive Council Meeting

Minutes and Report of the International Executive Council.

Regular Meeting Beginning May 22, 1950

All members present—Paulsen, Marciante, Caffrey, Myers, Scholtz, Broach, Carle, Foehn and Cockburn.

The Minutes and Report of the last Council meeting were approved.

The Auditor's regular reports were examined, discussed and filed.

The Council authorized the International Secretary to open a bank account in Miami for our coming Convention.

The Council also approved plans for the erection of a new building, as an investment, next to the International Headquarters. We authorized all necessary steps connected therewith.

CASE OF J. W. COTTRELL

J. W. Cottrell—member of Local Union 136, Birmingham, Alabama—was charged with transporting company tools in his own car. He was also accused of working for less than the approved scale of wages.

The Local Union Executive Board (Trial Board) heard the charges, found him guilty and assessed him $100.00. Cottrell was also suspended from work for two weeks and ordered not to work again for the same contractor.

He asked Vice President Barker to review the case. A Representative was assigned and after investigation the Executive Board (Trial Board) was asked to reopen the case. This was done and the penalties were reduced to an assessment of $50.00. But Cottrell was not to work for the same contractor.

Local Union Upheld

After this Cottrell again appealed to the Vice President. A hearing was held February 8, 1950 by the Vice President's Representative. After studying the report of this hearing the Vice President sustained the Local Union Trial Board.

Cottrell then appealed to the International President who upheld the action taken. Cottrell now appeals to this Council.

The Council finds that the appellant admitted transporting the contractor's tools in his personal automobile but denied working for less than the approved wage scale. The records show:

> " . . . Cottrell's excuse was that when he received his check for the week in which the shortage occurred he did not pay any attention to the amount of the check, but carried it home to his wife and that his first knowledge of the shortage was when Mr. McClellan (the contractor) presented him with a separate check for the difference."

Waited Two Weeks

The President, in denying the appeal, said:

> " . . . it hardly seems possible that you did not know how much pay you were to receive. It is unusual for an employee to accept wages from an Employer without determining if those wages are correct."

In appealing to the President, Cottrell said:

> "The Executive Board (Trial Board) has reached a decision of a fifty dollar fine and removal from the shop. The removal from the shop is the part of the decision that I feel is unfair. I have been with this shop for nearly two years and I stand a good chance of being made superintendent. Therefore, I hate to give up this opportunity . . . "

The Council finds that the contractor waited nearly two weeks to write the check—dated October 18, 1949—for the difference in wages. And October 18 was *3 days before* the Local Union Trial Board hearing.

The record in this case requires the Executive Council to sustain the decisions rendered.

CASE OF LOCAL UNION 11

Beginning in 1946 Local Union 11—Los Angeles, California—used two ballots in electing delegates to our Conventions. The A members elected A dele-

gates and the B members elected B delegates. This year the Local Union amended its bylaws to include this arrangement.

The Local Union also proposed to amend its bylaws so as to elect delegates to other conventions from the Local Union floor—instead of continuing to elect these in the same manner as officers are elected.

Not Approved

President Tracy declined to approve the two proposals. He wrote:

> " . . . Local Union 11 proposed to restrict the voting rights of members to certain classifications of membership.
>
> "Please be advised that the IBEW Constitution does not abridge the rights of members in matters of elections . . .
>
> "All the members of IBEW Local Unions have equal voting rights in Local Union elections whether or not they are beneficial or non-beneficial members.
>
> "The proposal to elect delegates to other conventions from the floor cannot be approved unless Local Union 11 can show evidence that the present procedure is inefficient and unworkable."

Not Prohibited

In its appeal to this Council, the Local Union contends that its previous practice of A members electing A delegates—and B members electing B delegates—met no objections.

The Local Union, therefore, assumed nothing was wrong with that method. Their assumption, they contend, was "based on the fact that the Constitution . . . does not specifically prohibit such a practice."

The Executive Council finds many things are not specifically prohibited in the IBEW Constitution, as in all constitutions. If many of these things were specifically prohibited, our Constitution would be an impractical, huge and conflicting volume.

Not Separated

The Council holds—as the President has held—that B members have a right, with A members, to vote for all Local Union officers. Therefore, they have the same right to vote for all Convention delegates. Their right cannot be recognized in one form and then denied in another.

The Constitution does not separate B members from A (or vice versa) in Local Union elections or in electing Convention delegates. Delegates represent their *Local Union*—not their individual classification or type of membership.

Other Conventions

The Local Union has been electing delegates to all conventions in the same manner as it elects officers, as now shown in its bylaws. It was proposed to change this so that delegates to other conventions —other than IBEW—would be elected from the Local Union's floor.

Since the Local Union has adopted and followed the above practice, the Executive Council feels the proposed change would increase internal political activities harmful to its progress.

After careful consideration, the appeal is denied.

CASE OF JOSEPH DURKIN

Joseph Durkin—member of Local Union 164, Jersey City, New Jersey—appealed to Vice President Liggett to require its Executive Board to answer 7 questions. Durkin wanted to know, in much detail, why the Board had not recommended a certain applicant for membership.

The Vice President denied the appeal, saying:

> "The . . . Executive Board informs me that you were told there were many other applicants on their list for as many, and in some cases more, years than the applicant you are sponsoring . . .
>
> "The object of your appeal as I see it is an endeavor to circumvent the regular procedure of the Executive Board in handling applications for apprentices."

The International President also denied the appeal and stated:

> " . . . I do not see how you could expect Vice President Liggett or me to require the Executive Board to report favorably upon your particular applicant."

Claims "Unfair Deal"

In his appeal to this Council, Durkin claims *he* was "given an unfair deal." He has written thousands of words on the subject, as the files show. But nowhere can we find where *he* was done any injustice.

Our laws cannot be stretched to include non-members—merely because a member wants to do so. Our Constitution in Article XXVII reads:

> "Any *member* who claims an injustice has been done *him* by any L. U. or trial board . . . may appeal . . . " (Section 13)
>
> "Either party *directly interested* in a case may appeal." (Section 18)

The Local Executive Board—with consent of the Local Union—has the right to pass and report upon applications for membership. It may or may not recommend any applicant. And the Local Union can change this procedure whenever it wishes to do so.

The appeal is denied.

CASE OF LOCAL UNION 38

A dispute over certain work arose between Local Unions 38 (Inside) and 39 (Outside)—both in Cleveland, Ohio—at the Municipal Stadium.

After visiting the job and seeing the work involved, Vice President Freeman awarded (March 6, 1950) some of the work to Local Union 39 and the balance to Local Union 38. The Business Manager of Local 38 (Inside) then appealed to the International President who upheld Freeman.

The appeal to this Council is mainly based on two claims:

1. All work on the original installation in 1931 was done by Local Union 38.
2. Improvements were made on this same job in 1939 by Local 38.

Jurisdiction Committee

The Appellant contends the Committee on Jurisdiction (May 1947) had said each branch should continue to do the work it had been doing in accord with what the (old) Constitution had granted to each branch. Because of this, it was contended that Local 38 should continue to do the work.

The Jurisdiction Committee did make that statement. But the Appellant seems to attach no importance to the qualifying words: "*In accord with what the Constitution had granted . . .*" The Committee —the Executive Council believes—never meant that if a Local Union had been doing some work it was *not* granted, *not* entitled to, that it should continue doing such work.

There is doubt that Local Union 38 actually did the work previously, as claimed. Vice President Freeman says: "Mr. ——— of the ——— Electric Company states that the steel work erected in 1939 was done by Structural Iron Workers and not by members of Local Union 38."

Done By Another Trade

It clearly appears that the Inside Local Union's members would not have done the work in question even if the Vice President had awarded it to them. The Vice President states:

> "At the time I made this decision, I was under the impression that the electrical contractor . . . was to erect the towers . . . as well as all other electrical work . . .
>
> "I visited the job site with Business Manager Lee of Local Union 38 and Business Manager Masters of Local Union 39. I did not, however, see the prints . . . Lee had seen the prints and had talked with the electrical contractor, and certainly had full knowledge that the erection of the steel . . . was not included in the . . . contract, as the specifications contained a notation . . . that said erection was to be done by others.
>
> " . . . at the time I visited the job site, workmen were dismantling the existing towers . . . These were supposed to be members of Local Union 38, however, they were not . . . the Structural Iron Workers dismantled all steel and erected the new . . . This fact was (later) discovered . . . "

He Must Have Known

Nor did members of our *Outside* Local Union get the work in question even after the Vice President awarded it to them. It appears to the Executive Council that here is a case where the *Inside* Local's Business Manager did nothing to prevent our work being done by another trade.

The Business Manager of Local Union 38 (Inside) argued, and appealed, to have Brotherhood officers award work to his Local Union which he must have known was already being done, and would be completed, by another trade—against our own members in the *Outside* Local Union. If this were not so, then he would have taken action to have IBEW members do the work.

Our organization has spent many thousands of dollars trying to protect our work—the earning opportunities of our members. This is wasted money and effort when any Local Union officer allows others to do our work.

The Executive Council sustains the decisions rendered.

CASE OF LOCAL UNION 965

A dispute over territory arose between Local Unions 965, Portage, Wisconsin—196, Rockford, Illinois—and 890, Janesville, Wisconsin. September 14, 1949 Vice President Boyle rendered a decision against the Portage Local Union. The Business Manager later wrote the Vice President saying:

> " . . . I hope . . . that you change your *decision* and return the jurisdiction . . . to Local 965."

October 10, 1949 Boyle replied that he had considered all claims *before* the decision and he would

not change it. He advised the Portage Local Union of their right of appeal.

Waited Six Weeks

The Business Manager waited until October 28, 1949—six weeks after the Vice President's decision—and then appealed to the International President. The President held that he could not entertain the appeal because the time limit of 30 days had passed.

The Local Union appealed to this Council—claiming that the last answer from the Vice President was the "final" decision. Therefore, they claimed they had 30 days from October 10, 1949—not September 14.

Our law on appeals is very clear. It says:

> "Appeals to the I. P. . . . to be considered, must be made *within 30 days* from the date of the *decision appealed from* . . . If no appeal is made within 30 days from the date that any decision is rendered, such decision shall be considered final." (Article XXVII, Section 17)

Only One Decision

The Vice President's answer to the Local Union's protest in no way changed or modified the decision. It is plain that only one decision was rendered—that of September 14, 1949. Even after receiving Boyle's answer to the protest, there was still time for the Local Union to appeal.

If *answers to protests* were considered the same as the date of original decision, then appellants could wait *whatever time* they pleased before protesting. This would make the present law meaningless.

The President could render no other decision, and it is sustained.

KALISPELL, MONTANA

The Constitution empowers the International President

> "To take charge of the affairs of any L. U. when in his judgment such is necessary to protect or advance the interests of its members and the I.B.E.W., but for a period not to exceed six months. If the I.P. or his representative cannot or has not adjusted the affairs of the L. U. involved at the end of the period, then he shall refer the entire case to the I.E.C. which shall render a decision at its next regular meeting . . . "
> —Article IV, Section 3, Paragraph (9).

The President has stated how distasteful it is to feel compelled to exercise such authority. He has exercised it only when there was nothing left to do to protect the Local Union's members and the Brotherhood.

Because of the unfortunate condition in Local Union 768, Kalispell, Montana, charge was taken of its affairs October 13, 1949 through Vice President Wright's office.

Deplorable Condition

Investigation showed the books and accounts were in a deplorable condition. Members were not paying dues. Newly organized workers were not being properly represented. And no cooperation existed between officers and membership.

Much progress has since been made. So the members, in regular meeting, voted unanimously to request continued International supervision. They state:

> " . . . much remains to be accomplished and we feel that this can not be successfully accomplished if the Local is turned back . . . at this time."

The International President, as our law provides, referred the entire case to the Executive Council. After full consideration we granted the Local Union's request. International supervision will continue until further notice.

INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT

President Tracy consulted with the Council on several matters. He also presented a prepared statement to us dealing with public ownership and operation in the Light and Power industry.

That statement, after full consideration, was concurred in and adopted. It will appear in our Journal for all to read. The problem is of the utmost importance, because we have a duty to protect our membership—their jobs, wages and working conditions.

We have had many bitter experiences in dealing with the Rural Electrification Administration—and other anti-union people in charge of publicly owned projects and properties.

Just Two Examples

In Nebraska, for example, before the public ownership group took over for the State, we had collective bargaining and union contracts with the private companies. Now these are gone in the entire state, except for one company. No union representative can even appear before the State "Court of Industrial Relations." We must hire a lawyer to do that.

After public ownership in Nebraska our members lost their Social Security benefits and many good working conditions. They lost all protection under

present labor laws. And they have been stripped of their right to strike.

One more example: In one Province of Canada the Premier ordered all our members to drop their membership to save their jobs. (More examples could be cited in Canada and the States.)

Political Intrigue

With very few exceptions, far lower wages and work conditions prevail on the publicly operated properties than on those privately operated. And we must fight to prevent our utility membership from being slowly but surely dragged down to sub-standard wages and conditions—all in the name of "Public Ownership."

We know that private management is no set of angels to deal with. But in almost every one of the publicly operated plants we face anti-union boards, town and city councils, state courts, reams of red tape—with a multitude of "regulations", orders and political intrigue.

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY

International Secretary Milne reported to the Council on the condition of various funds since the regular reports were completed.

He also joined in our discussion of pension problems. He reported that two Light and Power Companies—despite already having pension plans—are now making money available to our pension fund.

The Executive Council earnestly hopes that our officers can induce the other utilities—both publicly and privately operated—to follow rapidly the example of the first two companies.

PENSIONS APPROVED

The Executive Council approved the following pension applications:

Card In The I.O.	Formerly Of L. U.
Fieldson, Wallace	2
Eileman, Erle T.	18
Harker, Raymond C.	18
Stillwaugh, C. A.	18
Todnem, Oscar H.	18
Reusel, August	38
Groves, Canning S.	39
Hilton, George W.	117
Stuehler, Joseph G.	134
Talbot, Cyrus G.	134
Jokander, E. M.	214
Langford, Walter M.	214
Brown, Frank W.	397
Ottman, Harry M.	397
Gordon, Lawrence	492
Claypool, Luther W.	546
Lane, Shadrack	561
Stephenson, Arthur G.	629
McLennan, Roderick	677
Short, Cleve T.	709
Pick, Charles A.	817

	Membership In L. U.
Bode, William G.	1
Colvin, Jesse L.	1
Gregg, F. W.	1
Kirby, Timothy	1
Opp, Henry S.	1
Ross, Charles D.	1
Stege, John W.	1
Brown, Isidor H.	3
Doyle, Daniel A.	3
Hoehn, Herman F.	3
Monahan, Thomas	3
Neumann, Richard C.	3
Ott, Arthur N.	3
Varnum, Harry A.	3
Kelley, Guy S.	6
McHale, John M.	9
Quinn, George A.	9
Todd, Dell B., Sr.	11
Vaughn, Guy L.	16
Cover, Elmer G.	17
Bechtol, Perry G.	18
Defty, Jacob	18
Farley, John L.	18
Mitchell, Floyd K.	18
McDonald, Homer R.	18
Youngren, Edward	22
Lott, William H.	26
Helsten, Herman	31
Duclos, David A.	37
Malak, Leonard	40
Coon, T. M.	48
Jeffrey, R. I.	58
Brown, James H.	60
Flohr, John E.	68
Utter, Fred W.	76
Keller, Stacy C.	90
Messenger, Horace	98
Sinner, Harry C.	98
Rindall, Edward A.	99
Barton, William A.	103
Bates, Harry L.	103
Clarson, George J.	103
Maier, Augustus J.	103
Whittaker, Edgar F.	103
Crosby, Walter C.	106
Bashore, Alva C.	113

	Membership In L. U.
Hewitt, Arthur	124
Thompson, James B.	124
Blantz, C. H.	125
Livingstone, Harry	125
Bezinge, Robert V.	134
Eckerle, Charles F.	134
Golden, Patrick	134
Griffiths, David	134
Lehn, J. W.	134
Meyers, William	134
Schnobel, C. A.	134
Sikyta, Joe	134
Sullivan, Thomas A.	134
Whitney, George C.	134
Dumler, Peter A.	164
Purcell, Edwin F.	164
Maloney, William T.	197
Roberts, Edward	197
Naylor, Clarence G.	211
Dunell, Barie	213
Hendry, John	217
Walsh, Frank P.	232
Schon, John O.	265
Brice, Robert	288
Christenson, Louis H.	309
Tyler, Herbert	348
Evans, G. Wallace, Sr.	380
Hodgins, Henry M.	409
Reese, Harry B.	430
Roach, Bernard	481
Reischmann, Joseph	494
Shay, Richard D.	532
Vallieres, Louis A.	568
DeSelm, Louis C.	569
Joseph, J. J.	591
McClain, Albert S.	602
Pudsey, Kenneth	617
Davis, William T.	636
Hauenstein, Amos O.	675
Creekmore, R. T.	734
Gardner, Robert M.	787
Sutfin, John D.	794
Moylan, Patrick	817
Waer, Robert	817
Bachman, Karl D.	870
Bryan, Cullen D.	930

PENSIONS DENIED

WILLIAM P. SHEA, Local Union 98, Philadelphia: Originally he gave a birth date which shows he will not reach age 65 until March 1951. He is being requested to submit acceptable evidence showing a different date.

MAX WURZBACH, Local Union 134, Chicago: The International records—based on the birth date he gave originally—show he will not be 65 until February 1951. We regret that the matter he submitted, showing a different date, is not acceptable.

C. ARTHUR SMITH, Card in the I. O.: Final action in his case is withheld until it is determined whether he is working, or intends to work, at the electrical trade.

BIRTH DATES CORRECTED

Acceptable evidence was presented to the Executive Council and corrections have been made in the International records in the birth dates of the following members:

Card In The I.O.	Formerly Of L. U.
Armstrong, G. H.	6
Perkins, Edward J.	86
McDaniel, J. A.	88
Croll, Elmer A.	359
Lidstone, Alfred E.	773

	Membership In L. U.
Randolph, Robert G.	3
O'Hara, Hugh	9
LaFreniere, L. E.	46
Klein, Fred G.	130
Palmer, Albert R.	353
Weisiger, James H.	397
Thompson, Ray C.	444
Artuso, Ernest	561
Wren, Joseph A.	678
Gower, Ernest	794
McMorrow, F. J.	817
Stroh, Bernard	886

BIRTH DATES NOT CHANGED

Requests for changes in the birth dates in the International records of the following members were denied: Jacob Vosk, Local Union 3—Kenneth R. Fails, Local Union 69—J. N. Edmondston, Local Union 734—Francis M. Logan, Local Union 1002—and Charles Futoran, formerly of Local Union 40.

The records will be changed to show a different birth date from what was originally given when acceptable evidence is submitted to the Council.

NEXT COUNCIL MEETING

After completing the business before it, the Council adjourned late Friday, May 26, 1950. The next regular meeting will begin 10:00 A.M., Monday, August 21, 1950 in the Council Room—International Headquarters—Washington, D. C.

H. H. Broach,
Secretary of
Executive Council

Trend to Public Power Criticized In Release by Executive Council

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

In a letter to the Rural Electrification Administration, printed in the May issue of the Journal, President D. W. Tracy criticized the R.E.A. for its anti-labor policies. On May 25, the International Executive Council of the I.B.E.W. released the following statement endorsing the action and policy of President Tracy in opposing public ownership trend in the electric light and power industry.

IN THE interests of the commonweal there is no more pressing need than provisions for flood control, irrigation, navigation and the prevention of soil erosion.

By reason of geography and the topography of the land such provision and prevention is necessarily and inescapably within the realm of federal obligation.

In the fulfillment of such obligation our Federal Government properly conceived the idea of utilizing hydro-power for the purpose of generating electricity as a by-product of soil conservation and irrigation. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers—A.F. of L. heartily endorsed and diligently supported the idea.

However, in the interval since the inauguration of this program there have been developed and instituted procedures engendered by a false concept of the fundamentals of Americanism.

Role of R.E.A.

The Rural Electrification Administration was brought into being for the purpose of facilitating the transmission of electricity into rural sections. Under the Government power program, however, the facilitating intent has been substituted for by a plan involving what could well be and assumes all the aspects of the first step in the evolution of governmental ownership of the generation, transmission and sale of electricity to the individual consumers. Under this program the operations of the Rural Electrification Administration combined with the functioning of the Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior, and the Army Engineers, have extended the scope of the program to a point that threatens peril to legitimate free enterprise.

The scope of the program now embraces the generation of electricity by power other than that procured through irrigation and flood control, steam as an instance; the distribution of electric power and the sale of electric power in direct competition with privately owned electric utility companies.

Competitive Aspect

The Rural Electrification Administration through its financing of cooperatives, has proceeded to the extent of using public monies supplied by the taxpayers for the building of electric transmission lines parallel to existing privately-owned distribution systems. The progress of this procedure is such as to clearly indicate complete duplication of transmission facilities in competition that can only lead to extermination of private utility companies. Such complete extermination has been accomplished in the State of Tennessee and is rapidly approaching completion in the State of South Carolina and is making rapid progress in the State of Nebraska.

In pursuing the above policy the Rural Electrification Administration has lowered the quality of work standards and ignored the rights of electrical workers to bargain collectively.

The resulting situation is anomalous indeed. In the first instance while the fundamental policies of the Federal Government champion the rights of labor to organize and bargain collectively, the administration of the Rural Electrification completely ignores these rights of labor. In the second instance one branch of Government is engaged in the prosecution of trusts and combines on the premise that the operation of such trusts is inimical to the common-weal. At the same time a department of the Government is nurturing a governmental monopoly of the generation, distribution and sale of the greatest power man has mastered for industrial production, home necessities and public convenience.

Abuses Rectified

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers does not raise its voice on the subject of public power in behalf of private companies or their management. We have met the abuses of power by these companies in the past and have achieved substantial correction. Today 90 percent of the workers in the privately-owned electric light and power industry are covered by union contracts and the I.B.E.W. itself represents more than 75 percent of the organized employes in this industry.

Rights of Labor

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers raises its voice on the subject of public power at this time in the interest of organized labor in the electric light and power industry. The subtle transformation of the Government program from the proper purposes of providing power as a by-product of the initial program and of furnishing a "yard-stick" for private utilities has reached the stage where it threatens free enterprise in this industry. We support free enterprise not only in our capacity as citizens of the United States but also in our capacity as representatives of organized labor. The increase in the area of government and quasi-government ownership operation in utilities neces-

(*Continued on page* 78)

I.B.E.W. Work FEATURED AT UNION INDUSTRIES SHOW

LABOR-MANAGEMENT relations, the American way of life, free enterprise—you hear a lot about these three every day—in the daily press, on radio and television and in just about everybody's conversation. Well *Journal* readers, the most wonderful example of all three in action took place in Philadelphia in May when the Fifth Union Industries Show opened in Convention Hall there.

Truly it was an inspiring sight to all of us who believe in our unions, who believe we can get along with employers, who believe in the American way of life with employers and employes trusting each other and acting in good faith and going down the road together toward a fuller, better life for all.

We wish that all our members could have attended the opening of that show and been proud, as we were proud, of union members and union employers cooperating in one "swell" job of showmanship and putting on a wonderful performance for all the visitors.



Convention Hall, Philadelphia, has been the site of many a performance and many a political battle. When the ribbons were cut opening the show to the public on May 6, the curtain went up on one and one-half miles of solid exhibits, displayed in 700 booths. These represented the work of 100 unions and 2000 employers.

It is impossible in one brief article to describe for you all the hundreds of exhibits and exhibitors represented there, but we will try to hit some of the high spots of the show for you.

Our good friends, the Bricklayers, had a booth near to ours. Daily they put on their bricklaying contests among apprentices who had won the trip to Philadelphia and a chance for the national championship, by participating in state contests all over the nation. It was most interesting to watch the skill and know-how that goes into erecting a fine brick wall. The winner of the contest and national champion was William H. Rae of Denver, Colorado, who copped the honors from 42 competitors from 18 states.

The Bakery and Confectionery Workers' exhibit is another that



The main panel of the I.B.E.W. display at the Union Industries Show in Philadelphia's convention hall.

2. The Mummer's Band from Local 22 of the Fire Fighters' Union in parade formation before the hall. Girls in "fire fighters" costumes attended the booths and marched.

3. Electricians also helped "make" the show. Here Coppinger hangs a spotlight high in the ceiling.

4. President William Green of the A. F. of L. chats with the girls assembling television sets and with William W. Robbins, Director of Research for the International.





attracts wide attention every year. The tantalizing delicious smells which emanate from the huge ovens set up right there on the auditorium floor are enough to attract anybody. The Bakers bake their famous Danish pastry of all types, make the dough, twist it into its various shapes and decorate it before the eyes of facinated spectators, then consign it to ovens, from whence it emerges minutes later brown and hot to be served with coffee to the eager public. This latter part of the exhibit is co-sponsored by the members of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union. The Bakery Workers also made cakes and decorated them with all the intricate scrolls, flowers, birds, etc. which signify the real pastry artist, right before the eyes of the delighted audience and then distributed the beautiful and highly edible works of art as prizes.

Vieing for popularity with the Bakers in the give-away class, were the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen who gave





away approximately a ton of meat a day. Whole steers were expertly carved by the trained butchers and distributed in prize cuts to eager onlookers. We should make mention here of the six pretty girls, members of the Amalgamated, who aided the Butcher workmen in distributing tickets for prizes. Dressed in crisp nylon uniforms, they wore fresh flower corsages daily—orchids one day, gardenias the next, then roses—a new beautiful arrangement each day.

A local firm affiliated with the Amalgamated exhibited a live steer on which visitors were given free chances and for some lucky

5. This maker of men's work pants used this dramatic way to prove his union-made items "can take it". Six men tug on opposite pants legs.



6. When Pres. Green visited at the booth of the Barbers' Union, their president, W. C. Birthright, "collected" for his "professional services" to his fellow-council member.

7. This complete U. S. postoffice was established for the convenience of visitors to the show. It was operated by members of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks.





winner the high cost of meat will cease to be a problem for a time.

One of the most interesting of the exhibits of the show was the complete branch postoffice set up on the auditorium floor and manned by the A.F. of L. Post Office Clerks. Here was graphically demonstrated the terrific amount of work and the vast skills particularly in memory practice that goes into getting mail to its proper destination every day. The gentleman in charge of this branch set-up which was operating exactly as a post office anywhere in the United States would operate, explained that about 2,500,000 letters are received daily in the Philadelphia post office for dispatch locally and to other cities. These letters are 1000 different sizes and shapes

8. This 25-foot miniature landscape exhibited by the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks dramatized the part railroads play in our daily lives.



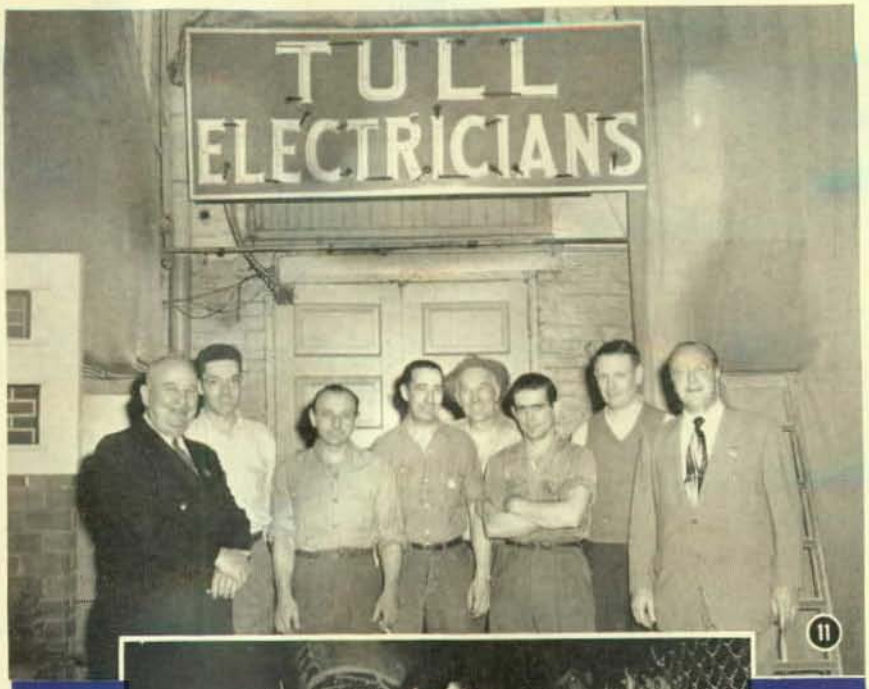
9. Alice Beberian was another reason why the free samples of a soft drink were popular with the crowds.



10. The attendants at the Admiral booth pose with International Secretary J. Scott Milne. From left to right: Ray Reuger, Margie Schau, Addie McElwaney, Mr. Milne, Frank Darling, Business Mgr., Local 1031, Chicago, Irene Fitzgerald, Earl Thomas. Seated: Frances Rozmarynowski, Irene Lavacek, Lottie Lagowski.

and reach their destination port only through a series of mental and mechanical operations. They are sorted, and weighed, and postmarked. They are run through a cancelling machine that cancels and counts letters at a rate of 15,000 an hour. Then the letters go through primary distribution, then assembly and are then despatched to planes, trains, steamships, motor vehicles or to city or rural letter carriers.

The superintendent explained that in Philadelphia there are 48 different districts and over 5000 possible separations of mail which the clerks are required to know. He explained also that all P.O. clerks must pass a periodic examination with a 95 percent ac-





11. These members of Local 98 in Philadelphia did the wiring for the Union Industries Show. Reading from left to right: James Rogan, president, Local 98, John McKaig, Elwood Culp, George Lindsay, Charles Kessler, George Coppinger, Walter Bowers and William Middleton, business manager, Local No. 98.

12. Thelma Dawson, Treasury Department representative, makes friends with Ferdinand, the steer raffled off by the Meat Cutters.

13. One of the most attractive booths was this gift shop, filled with colorful flowers, fruits and packages and gaily illuminated.



curate average concerning these 5000 separations of the mail.

It was an interesting process to watch and as with many of the other union people we found our admiration and respect growing for all the skill and know-how that keeps our mail coming to us so promptly and accurately every day.

As always, the Teamsters had an interesting exhibit and this year they featured a series of tests for drivers of cars.

The perfect miniature railway exhibited by the Railway Clerks was a masterpiece of execution and was crowded with eager spectators.

The Lathers, Plasterers and their contractors united this year to put on a most interesting exhibit. Part of the exhibit showed exactly how walls are erected in metal wire mesh and plastered, and included a demonstration on how a rounded plaster dome-effect ceiling is achieved. The other part of the plasterers' exhibit concerned the making of plaster busts and statues which were later distributed as prizes. One very beautiful hand-made replica of the Statue of Liberty was made and presented to French Consul Raoul Blondeau as a feature of this exhibit.

The Upholsterers had a most interesting "live" exhibit even though part of it concerned the manufacture of *caskets*. The Upholsterers demonstrated their skills right there on the spot and illustrated their slogan "From the cradle to the grave." At one end of their exhibit was an upholstered baby crib and other nursery furniture. At the other end was a beautiful casket, upholstered in satin. In between were all types of home and porch furnishings. The Upholsterers gave away furniture—chairs, ottomans, breakfast sets daily.

The Laundry Workers had installed a fine modern laundry on the auditorium floor. They were aided in the enterprise by the Firemen and Oilers Union which furnished the steam for their operations. It was facinating to watch the girls operate the unweildy-looking ironing machines.

Directly across from our booth at the show was a life-size replica, only on a smaller scale, of a modern movie theater. This was erected and movies were shown constantly by the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes and Motion Picture Machine Operators.

15. Bob Hope, who performed at the show, asks the stage electrician for "more light" in his pre-show appearance for the staff members. Standing by is Irene Ryan, a member of the cast of Hope performers.

16. International President Dan W. Tracy shuffles chance ticket at our booth on the second night. On the table stands James Capell, 12-year-old first-night winner. William Middleton, business manager of Local 98, holds cage of stubs.

17. The happy first-night winner and his family pose with President Tracy. They were given additional gifts by other exhibitors. On left is James' sister, Teresa. His mother holds cake. James holds his winning ticket while brother Joe holds another gift box given them.

18. A view "backstage" of the puppet show sponsored by the Glass Bottle Blowers' union. The attractive puppeteer holds "Mr. Glass Bottle", brave hero of the show.

19. Here is the audience reaction to the puppet show. The children are watching the characters act out their parts of the comedy.

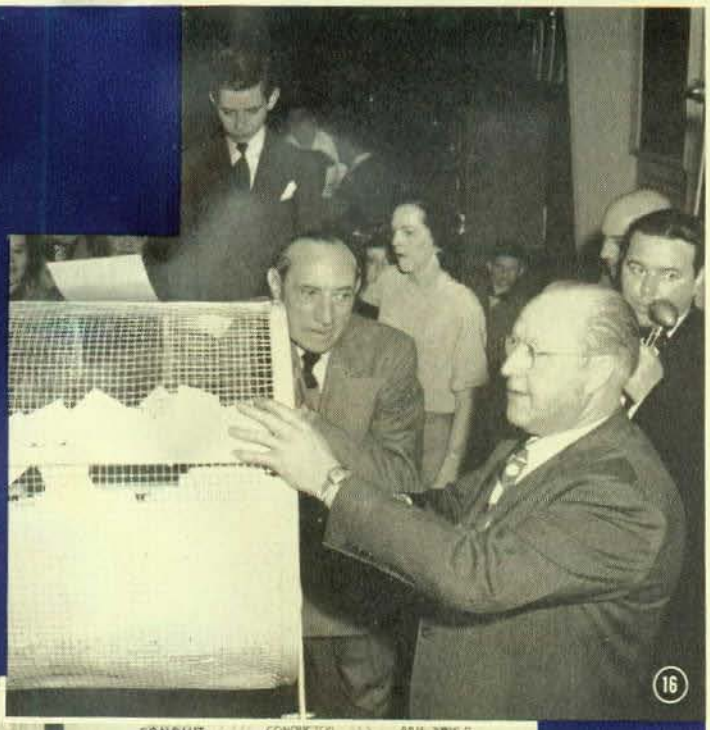
20. There were tears, too, with the inevitable lost child. This one was "adopted" temporarily by the violinist in the band until, paged by the p.a. system, the child's family called for her.



Wm. W. Robbins, International Director of Research, pulls first winning ticket from the huge bin.



15



16



17



18



19



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EXHIBITORS DISPLAY THE I.B.E.W. LABEL











21. The Triangle Conduit Company.

22. Crosley's mechanized kitchen.

23. Walker emphasized cooperation.

24. Penn Panel and Box Co. booth.

25. The RCA Victor television and radio booth had a prominent spot.

26. The Admiral television booth was part of the I. B. E. W. display.

27. Schulmerich Electronics had electric chimes for the visitors.

28. The Printing Trades Council put out a daily newspaper which told the day-to-day story of happenings at the great exhibition.

29. There was always a crowd at the Bricklayers' booth where the apprentices contested for title of national king of apprentices.

30. The nimble fingers of skilled potters were a never-ending source of astonishment to the onlookers.

The United Wallpaper Craftsmen and Workers of North America had an interesting exhibit showing the process by which wall paper is printed. A machine prints on an average of five to six thousand rolls a day. One part of their exhibit was a demonstration of their stain-proof wall paper over which a stream of water played constantly and which caused no damage to the paper whatsoever.

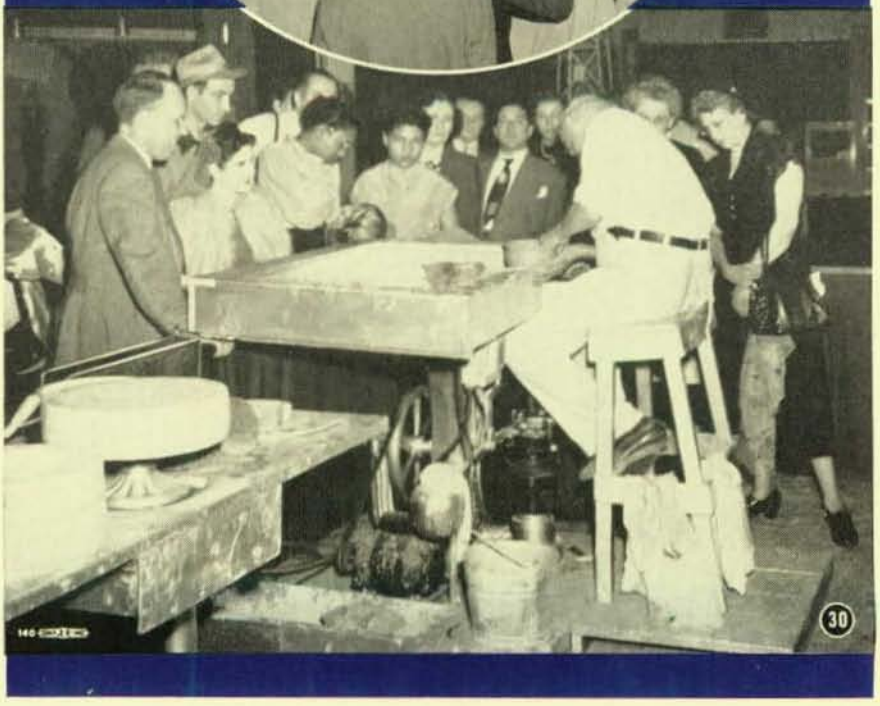
The sign painters had an interesting "live" exhibit—sign painters, actually at work painting one of their big "spectaculars."

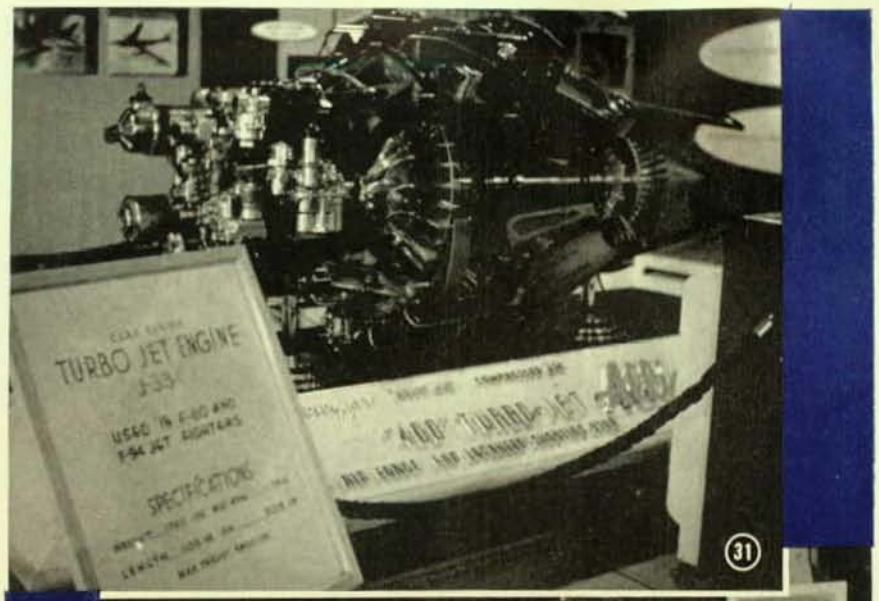
The Liquor (Schenley) and Tobacco (Philip Morris, Lucky Strike, and Raleigh) manufacturers and distributors had attractive exhibits. Thousands of cigarettes and books of matches were given away daily and the liquor manufacturers' drawing card was chances on a bar to be installed in the winner's home fully stocked with the "wherewithall."

The Glass Bottle Blowers Association exhibit was a focal point for the entire show since everyone wanted a chance on the new 1951 Kaiser being raffled off free at their booth. They had other attractions for their exhibit too—a charming









31



32



33

puppet show which fascinated adults and children alike and a priceless collection of old hand-made bottles including one of the first Pabst beer bottles ever to be made, with the original contents still inside.

The National Brotherhood of Operative Potters in cooperation with the United Potters Association had a most attractive action exhibit as usual. They demonstrated methods old and new of making dishes, vases etc. It was facinating to watch the versatile hands of the potter as he shaped all sorts of beautiful articles with the clay on his *electric* wheel. The Potters' booth was a most interesting spot for lady visitors since beautiful sets of dishes were given away daily.

Whitman's candy booth was another popular place for old and young at the show. Attractive young women passed out delicious pieces of candy for all to try and hundreds of miniature "Whitman's Samplers" were given away daily.

Many of the manufacturers tried to see to it that no one got very hungry or thirsty while at the show. The Pepsi Cola people distributed ice cold drinks all day long while the Atlantic and Pacific Company and the Nescafe booths had steady streams of customers for fresh hot coffee given away for free. Many other firms were passing out samples of their food stuffs, for example pickles, wee hot dogs, peanut butter crackers, cookies and even chewing gum.

And since we mentioned coffee above, we must tell you that the Monico Coffee Company certainly demonstrated beyond doubt that

(*Continued on page* 53)

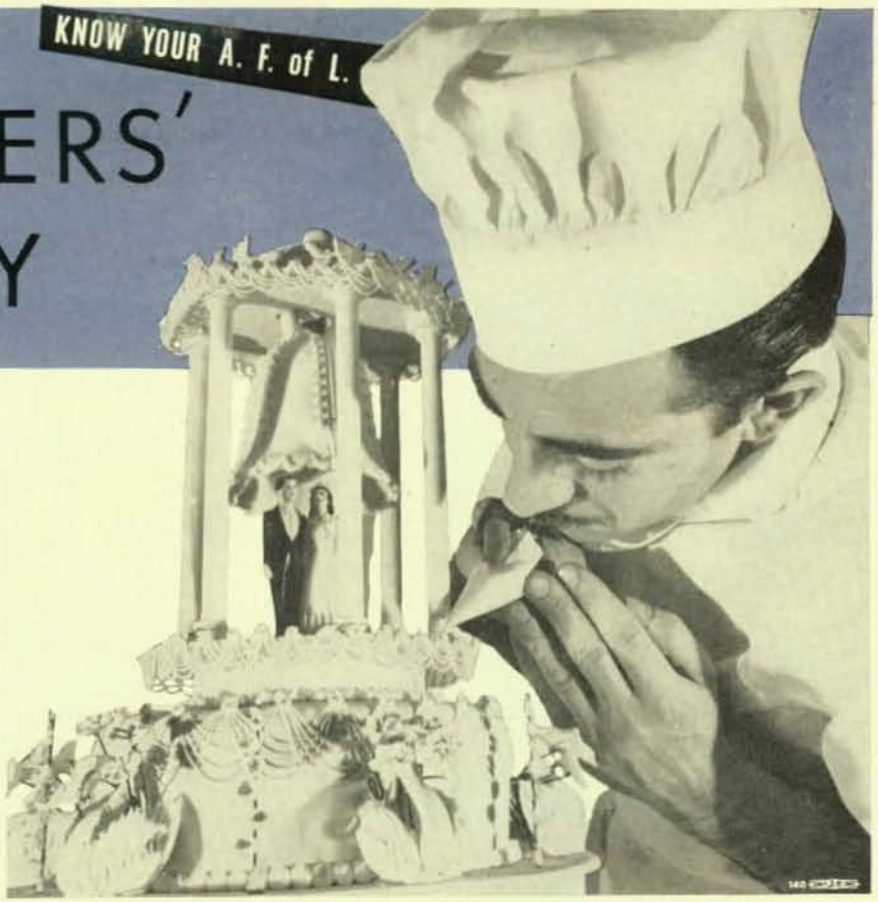
31. A cut-away section of a turbo-jet engine was of interest to those visiting the Armed Forces display in a separate large room.

32. The Navy stressed the crafts which helped make possible the huge torpedo used by destroyers.

33. The IATSE showed interesting short subjects in their booth, built like a movie house marquee.

KNOW YOUR A. F. of L.

The BAKERS' STORY



"GIVE US this day our daily bread" has been the prayer of men in every country and clime through the ages. Bread, the staff of life, has been almost synonymous with life since the earliest days of recorded history. Through all the centuries before Christ when men crushed grain between stones, mixed it with water and baked it on hot flat stones—and through all the centuries since, right up till tomorrow morning when you will purchase your crisp fresh loaf of white or wholewheat or rye from the corner grocer, man has relied for his main sustenance on bread. Kingdoms were gained, wars were won or lost because of bread.

Make Many Products

And here this month in your *Journal*, we bring you the story of bread and the union men and women here in America who make for you, not only your daily bread but the pies and cakes and candy and other items that make America the best-fed nation and the nation with the biggest sweet tooth in the world.

But before we tell you the story of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union of America, perhaps you would like to know the story of bread itself—how it has been made through the years and how it passed through various processes of evolution until today when it comes to our tables brown and nutritious and already sliced.

The earliest bread was made from crushed acorns and nuts. This bitter flour was soaked in boiling water, pressed into cakes and dried. The discovery of wheat must have been a thrilling experience and it was certainly one that changed the course of history. The first wheat was crushed and ground between two stones, mixed into a paste with water and then baked. Ancient writings tell us men liked their unleavened bread and in order to have it, the nomad tribes had to give up their wanderings and settle down in one place to grow the wheat to make it. This was the beginning of agricultural peoples in our world, and the seed of our present civilization.

The first bakers made little ovens of brick and clay and heated them with wood first, and this method persisted with little change until about 1840. Bread making has had more than one effect on the lives of men. History records that the women who were good bread makers were much "sought-after" as wives.

Discovered By Chance

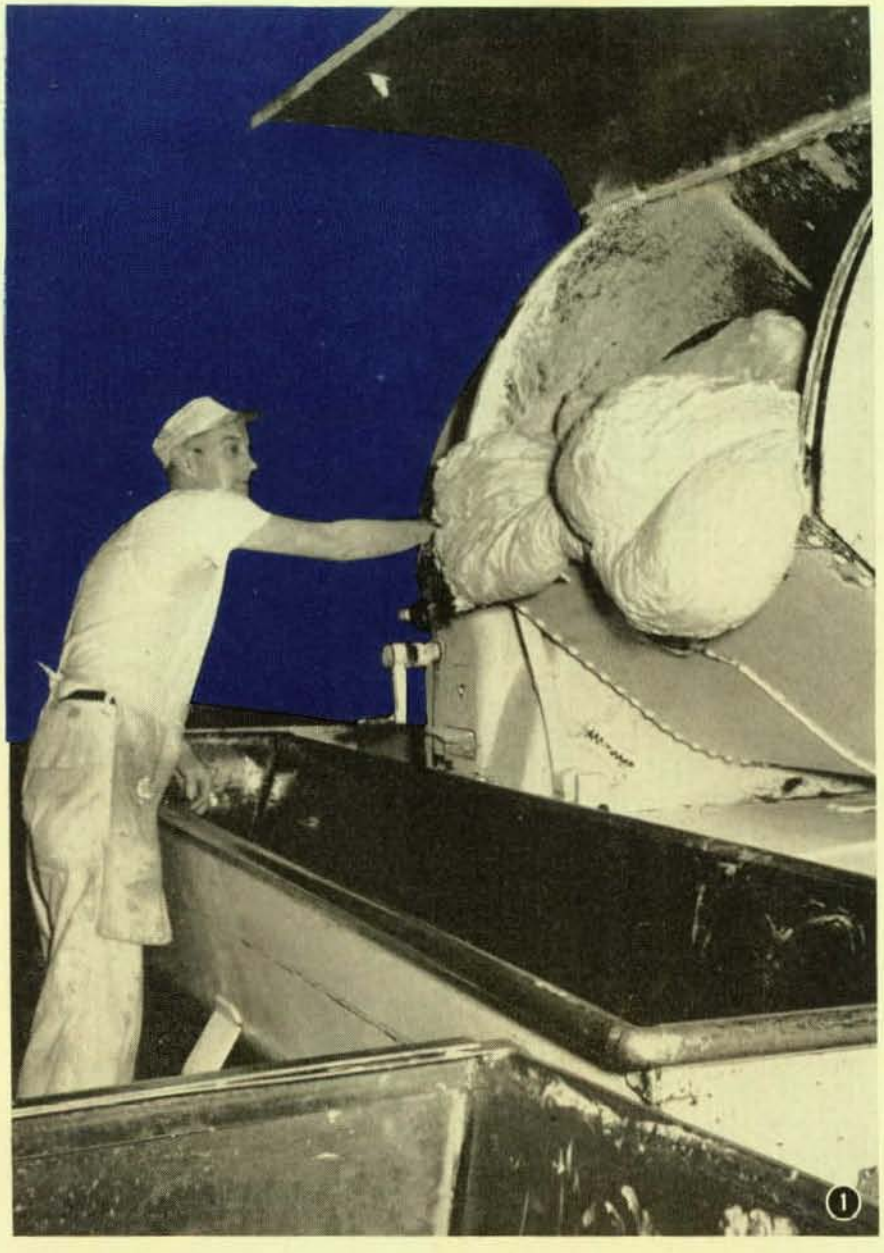
Raised bread probably came quite by accident and was most likely as much of a pleasure as *roast* meat was when it was discovered by accident for the first time. Perhaps some stored grain became soaked and started to ferment. The yeast then went to work in the mass of dough creating "light" bread.

In general, in the very early days, bread must have been made entirely in the individual homes. In the writings of Pliny, born in Rome in the year 23 A. D., we learn that professional bakers did not appear in Rome until 168 B. C. and so this was probably the beginning of bakery as a craft.

Early Guildists

Bakers were well thought of in Rome, and they were organized in sort of a guild and there were special privileges and immunities attached to the trade. In fact, punishment for crimes against bakers was three times as severe as for those against other working citizens because these men were considered so valuable a part of the community. The Emperor Trajan even instituted a Roman College of Bakers.

In the Middle Ages commercial bakeries arose and grew as the large cities grew. Bakers of those days were beset with all sorts of



oppressive restrictions however, and in 1155 in England the first Brotherhood of Bakers was formed.

Methods of making and baking bread through the centuries were rather primitive and were slow to improve.

About 1875, however, in England, machinery began to be introduced in the bakeries for the baking of biscuits.

During the first part of the 19th Century, most housewives purchased their bread, though I think we often picture them baking their own. This was because in the days of little refrigeration, the making of leaven was quite a problem. Then in 1850 baking powders came on the market. This proved a setback to the public bakers since housewives began to do more baking at home.

In early times in America, pioneer housewives baked their own bread. Many families adopted cornbread after the example of the Indians. The Pilgrims planted wheat soon after they arrived in America, however, and harvested their first crop in 1621. The Pil-

1. Operator must exercise caution when dumping dough. Mixer whips around hundreds of pounds of dough with terrific force. Slip by the operator could easily prove fatal.

2. A baker inspects what is literally a "sea of sponge." After mixing, sponge is stored in warm room to rise. Keeping correct temperature is part of the baking science.



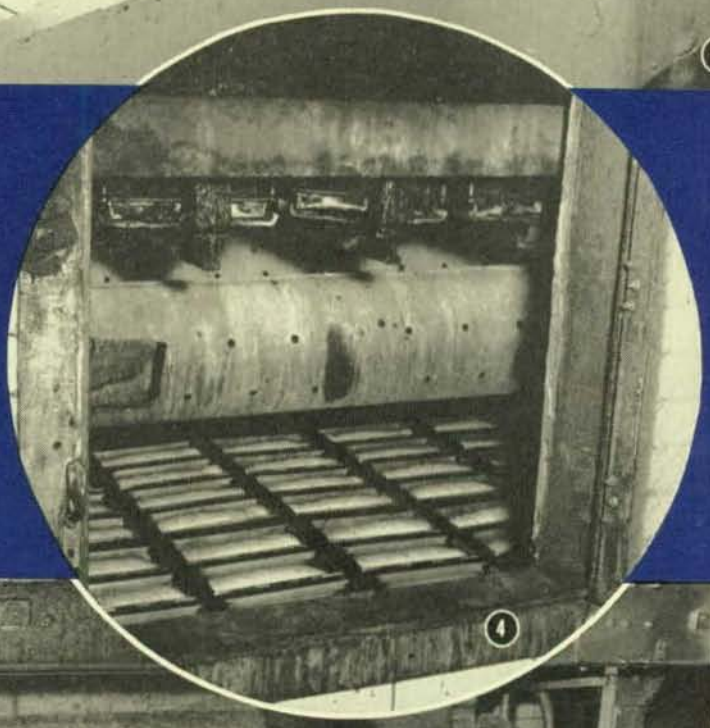
grims, in general, baked their bread in community ovens.

World War I in America brought the greatest impetus to commercial bread baking, since during that period women went into industry for the first time on a large scale. They didn't have time to give to home baking and they found commercial baked products very satisfactory and wonderful time savers. Hence commercial baking has grown by leaps and bounds in the past 30 years.

In 1937 there were 17,193 baking establishments employing 239,388 people full-time. These bakers used $727,021,811 worth of raw materials and had an output valued at $1,426,162,859. Today more than 30,000 bakeries produce 1,000,000,000 loaves of bread each month, not to even *mention* the millions of cakes, pies, cookies, etc., turned out monthly from the skilled hands of professional bakers.



3. Scaler is one of key men in the bakery. His job is to see that each pan of dough is the correct weight to give a uniform loaf. Scaler here is reaching to catch a doubtful pan.



4. The long mixing and proofing process completed, pans of dough enter the oven. Pans are connected in sections of four or more to facilitate handling. Oven trip takes 30 minutes.



5. After journey through block-long oven, the baked loaf emerges golden brown. Next, bread must go through a cooling process before it can go to mechanical fingers of the slicer.



There are approximately 200,000 employed in the baking industry in this country with an annual payroll of about $250,000,000. Of this number about 150,000 are unionized.

You may be interested to know that the average bread consumption for every man, woman and child in America is five slices a day.

Now to tell you something of the men and women who bake our daily bread. Mr. Herman Winter, president emeritus of the Bakery Workers, told us something of the early days of organization and how far the union has come since it was organized on January 13, 1886.

In the early days, before machinery was introduced into the baking and confectionery industry those employed in the trade were practical mechanics. They learned their trade with their two hands. It is due to these early workers that the science of bread and confectionery making has developed to the skillful stage in which it exists today—a stage that is truly an art.

These early unionists took pride and displayed skill in their work. Mr. Winter said elderly people still remember the specialty breads the early bakers used to make by hand. He said they created bread that "made the mouth water." And these union bakers carried their skills over into the other fields, compounding the finest possible cakes, rolls, biscuits, and crackers, and the very best candy, sweet-meats and confections that money could buy.

It is to these union bakers that we owe the high quality of our

6. Skilled unionists are masters at macaroni making. Here, worker inspects the crunchy table favorite as it leaves the cutting machine in one of its many shapes.

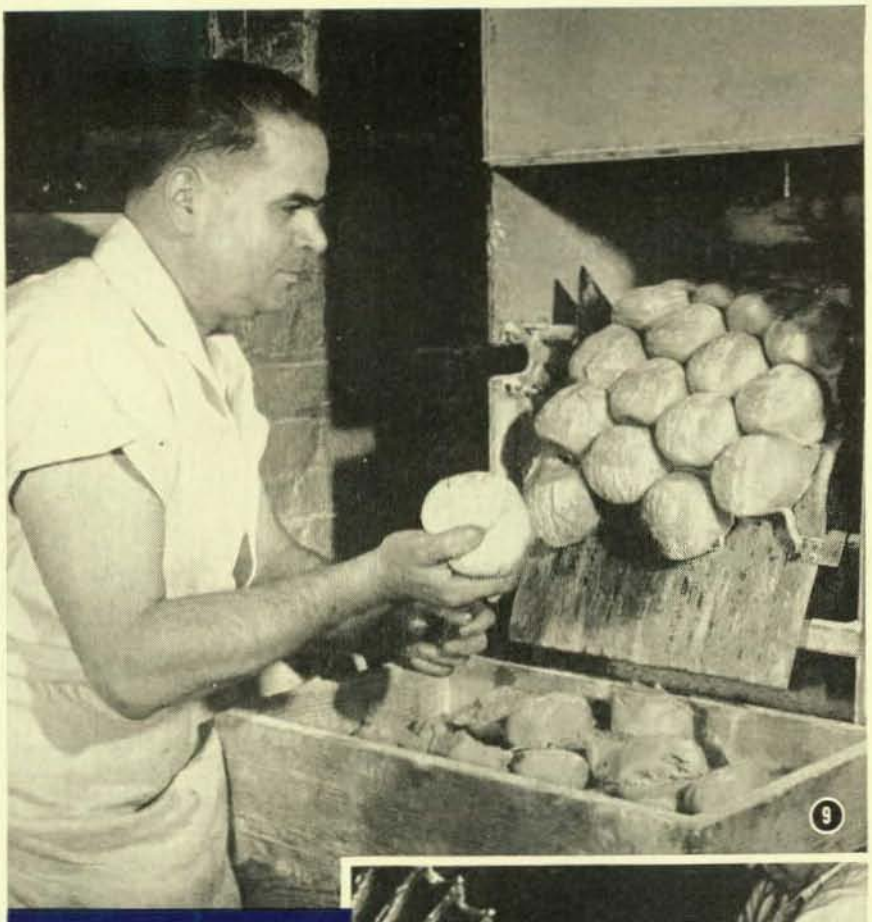
7. A newer form of the pretzel is the "pretzel stick," here being extruded onto an endless belt. It will take them through a salting and a caustic bath, then to ovens.

8. Pretzel-twisting is a unique art performed by union bakers. Here, a typical hand-twisting line is shown at work. Discs in box in foreground are used to tabulate workers' output.

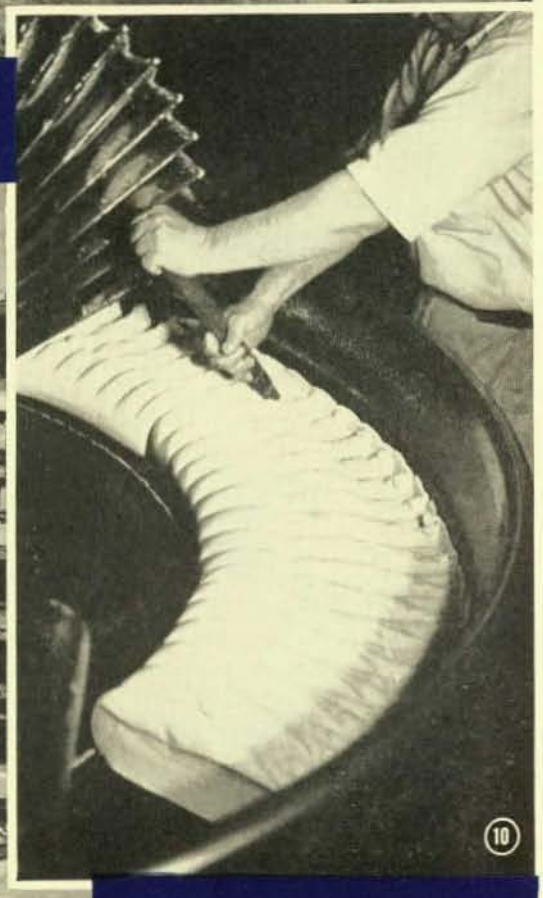
baked goods as they have emerged today and also the sanitary standards which allow us to consume our baked goods and confections with the secure feeling that they are clean and pure.

Even in the early days to belong to the Bakers Union, a worker had to pass a test by a board of examiners and prove his ability as a practical mechanic. That standard has persisted through the years and is manifested today in the fine program of apprenticeship which the Bakers have in their organization.

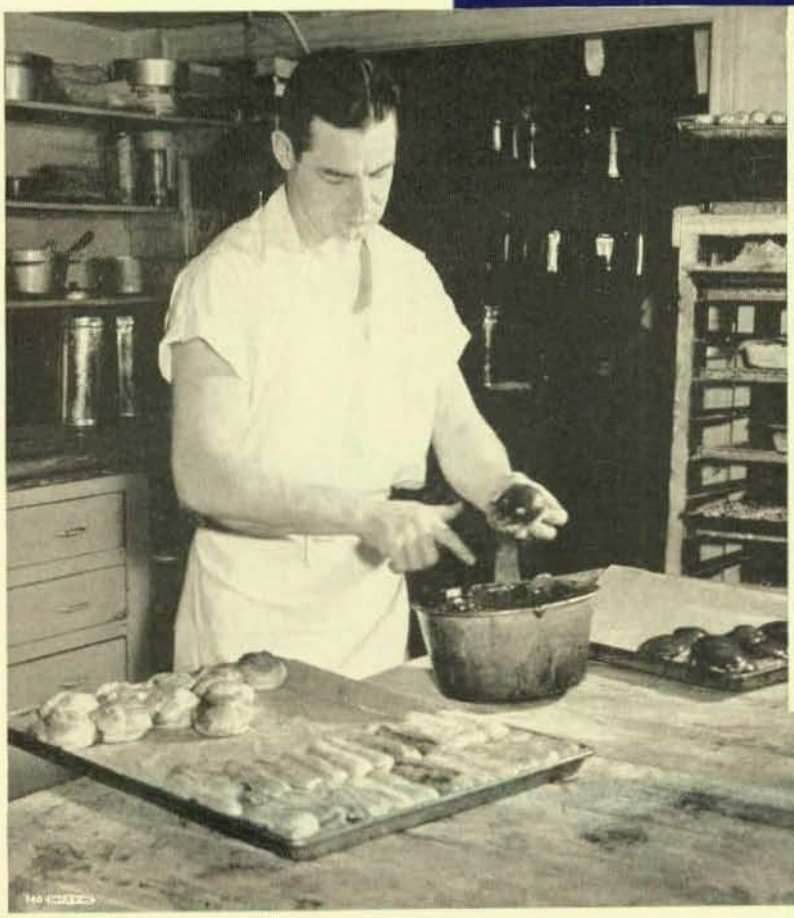
In the early days the employers were known as master bakers. These were often the sons of former master bakers who passed on the business they owned to their sons when they retired or died. These master bakers were usually the foremen in the bake shops.



9. Chunks of dough for pie crusts are checked at "dividing machine."



10. Dough for macaroni is taken from machine after being kneaded to precisely proper consistency.



11. Union baker in a retail pie shop puts the finishing touches to a favorite — chocolate eclair.



12. Glaced cherries are packed by women workers in fruit processing plant. Union confectioners labor doubly hard near year's end to put gay holiday fruits on our tables.



13. Freshly-shelled nuts are dipped in chocolate syrup to produce a delightful confection. A large percentage of union's membership is women, skillful at tasks such as this.

Long hours, cheap wages and poor conditions were the order of the day in these shops. And they were difficult to organize because living with the boss and working with him, as was the custom, certainly was no atmosphere to encourage unionism. But gradually the intolerance and inhuman treatment forced the workers to unite. The evils of the time—long hours, night work, holiday work, the unsanitary shops located for the most part in dark cellars, no overtime pay, no workmen's compensation, no sick or death benefits, no vacations with pay, and nothing but a measly wage insufficient to raise a family — caused the bakery and confectionery workers to band together forming a labor union under the American Federation of Labor.

By collective bargaining processes the new union immediately made strides in correcting evils of the trade. Improved wage and living standards were effected almost immediately. Hand-in-hand with improvements for their members went improvement for the public, for the Bakery Workers began immediately to try to clean up the cellar shops, bring sanitary conditions into bread and confectionery making and campaigned to get corrective laws on shop sanitation passed.

In 1906, in line with their campaign, the Baker and Confectionery Workers' Union, in cooperation with Jane Addams of Hull House, set up in Chicago an exhibit which consisted of a replica of a non-union cellar bakery with all the dirt and unpleasantness involved, and next to it a replica of a sanitary union bakery. This exhibit created a sensation, for at that time it took extraordinary courage to fight for an issue like this. The union was denounced as a body of anarchists but it won the battle in the end not only for the good of the union members but for public health in general. Within a short time 1,000 bakeries were forced out of damp, unhealthy cellars.

And in the years since 1906, the



14. Glaced pears are weighed and graded preparatory to being packed.



15. Pecans are assorted on conveyor belt. Nuts will drop on candy.

Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union has continued to campaign for health enforcement in every phase of the work. It stands for rigid enforcement of its own rules as well as the rules established by city ordinances and state laws.

Through the years this union has steadily gained more and more benefits for the members, among them extra pay for night work, vacations with pay, workmen's compensation, sick and death benefit payments, good wages and hours and many other improvements—these, in addition to the sick and death benefits to which their dues as union members entitle them.

As a consequence, many workers in the bakery field have readily joined the union ranks. With the advent of machines in the work on a large scale and the emergence of large chain bakeries and confectionery enterprises on a factory basis, the workers in



these plants were organized into the union also. Most of the large chain bakery and biscuit and cracker concerns are now unionized under the banner of the Bakers until more than three-fourths of the field is completely organized.

A good part of this union's success in organizing has been due to its steady promotion through the years of the union label. By making the public union-label conscious, this union has helped itself and its people materially. Incidentally the Bakers label, reproduced for you on the inside cover of our *Journal* in our tribute to their officers this month, is a most interesting one with an interesting history. In London and Vienna, the wearing of a coat of arms was a common custom. The English White Bread Bakers of England back in the 16th Century had a very distinctive and regal

16. What's cookin'? Preserves are cooling in a giant-sized trough. When cooled a bit, the sweets will flow down through pipes into cans.

17. Bakers turn out cherry pies assembly line fashion at round, revolving table. One butters crusts and pans, another puts in filling, a third covers and the last trims.



crest. When bakers emigrated to the United States they brought their coat of arms with them and when the union was organized in 1886, the old coat of arms design was perpetuated in the Bakers' Union Label.

There is much we can tell you about this union but we feel our members would rather know something about the men and women themselves who make up the union and the work they do.

To begin with the baking of bread, I doubt if our members ever realized how many different types of workers are involved in this one process—in a very large establishment, of course. It puts our numerous classifications in the electrical industry in the shade. These are the job descriptions listed under bread in an analysis of the bakery products industry: Bread Baker, Bread-Baker Apprentice, Bread Bench-Hand, Bread-Dough Mixer, Bread-Dough Molder, Bread-Dough Panner, Bread Dumper, Bread Icer, Bread-Pan Feeder, Bread Washer, Bread Proofer, Bread Racker, Bread Slicer, Bread Wrapper, Bread-Wrapper Operator, Bread Wrapping-Machine Operator.

And there are many classifications of jobs given for those engaged in the making of pies and cake and other confections too.

As for the process by which bread is baked in huge commercial bakeries, it differs from plant to plant and city to city, but in general the essential steps have become pretty well standardized.

The first step in present-day bread production is the sifting and blending of the flours. Not just one but two and sometimes more flours, made from various types of wheat, go into bread.

After the blending process, the sponge, consisting of flour, water and yeast, is mixed. This sponge is put in a warm room to rise, a process which takes from three to five hours.

After the baker decides the sponge has risen sufficiently it is dumped in a mixer with other ingredients including water, sugar, salt, lard, milk and additional flour and other elective ingredients.

After blending the sponge and added ingredients, the mass goes to an aging room for a short period of time. When ready it is put through an automatic dividing machine which cuts off the exact amount of dough required for a one-pound loaf and drops it, usually on a moving belt, on which the dough is taken to a *rounding machine*. Dropping off this conical machine, it is deposited in a flour-dusted pan and "dry-proofed" for about 10 to 15 minutes. It is then dumped into a *molding machine* which forms the dough into the desired loaf shape and puts it into a pan.

Traveling in the pan, it is taken in to the *proof-box* where, under conditions of controlled heat and humidity, it is allowed to rise for about an hour. From the *proof-box* the loaves go on to the ovens which are rigidly temperature-controlled and are baked for about 30 minutes.

Coming from the ovens they are placed on cooling racks from whence they go to the slicing machines as soon as they have cooled sufficiently, and from there to the



In a large wholesale pie plant, a worker watches pies enter massive, continuous process oven. Taken by conveyor belt from filling table, pies in foreground will be pulled into oven, eight at a time, by steel "fingers."

automatic wrapping machine. The wrapped loaves are then transported to a packing room where handlers pack them into boxes and they are then loaded on trucks for delivery. In between all these processes are the skilled workmen who exert all their know-how to bring the consumer a perfect product.

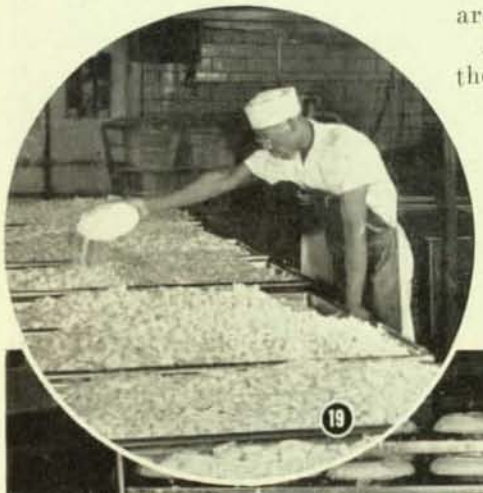
Cake and cookie baking is even more intricate and detailed than the bread baking. Behind the delicious creations that grace our weddings and our birthday parties and in fact every big celebration in our lives are dozens of skilled operations performed by the top workers in the field. The act of decorating a fancy cake with all its flowers and furbelows is as truly an art as is the skill of the master silversmith or cabinet maker.

Then there are the pie makers —those who create "America's favorite dessert." Today it is not unusual for one of the larger wholesale pie plants to produce 7,500 pies daily for shipment to grocery shelves, delicatessans, cafeterias, lunchrooms, hotels and restaurants. Neither is it unusual for a big wholesale pie bakery to use two and a half tons of apples a day to provide Americans with their favorite pie. Lemon, chocolate, cherry, peach and cocoanut custard in that order are the challengers for the title.

Assembly-line methods made these phenomenal output figures possible. Crust for the pies is mixed in a huge vat. It then goes to a machine which separates it into equal chunks, each of them just right for a pie shell. Next the dough is rolled, placed in a pie pan, and then it starts its journey on a revolving table where workers butter, fill, cover and trim pies. It takes about a minute for a pie to circle the table and one leaves the table for the oven every few seconds.

Another business which employs many members of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers International is the candy industry. Candy is a favorite with all Americans from the penny licorice stick to the beautiful French-type bon bons that sell for three dollars a pound. The candy industry in the United States is a billion-dollar business and there is a great deal of know-how and skill that go into making sweets to satisfy America's huge sweet tooth every day of the year.

While we're on the subject of sweet tooths, did you know that every year Americans consume



19. Worker sugars fruit for America's top dessert—apple pie.

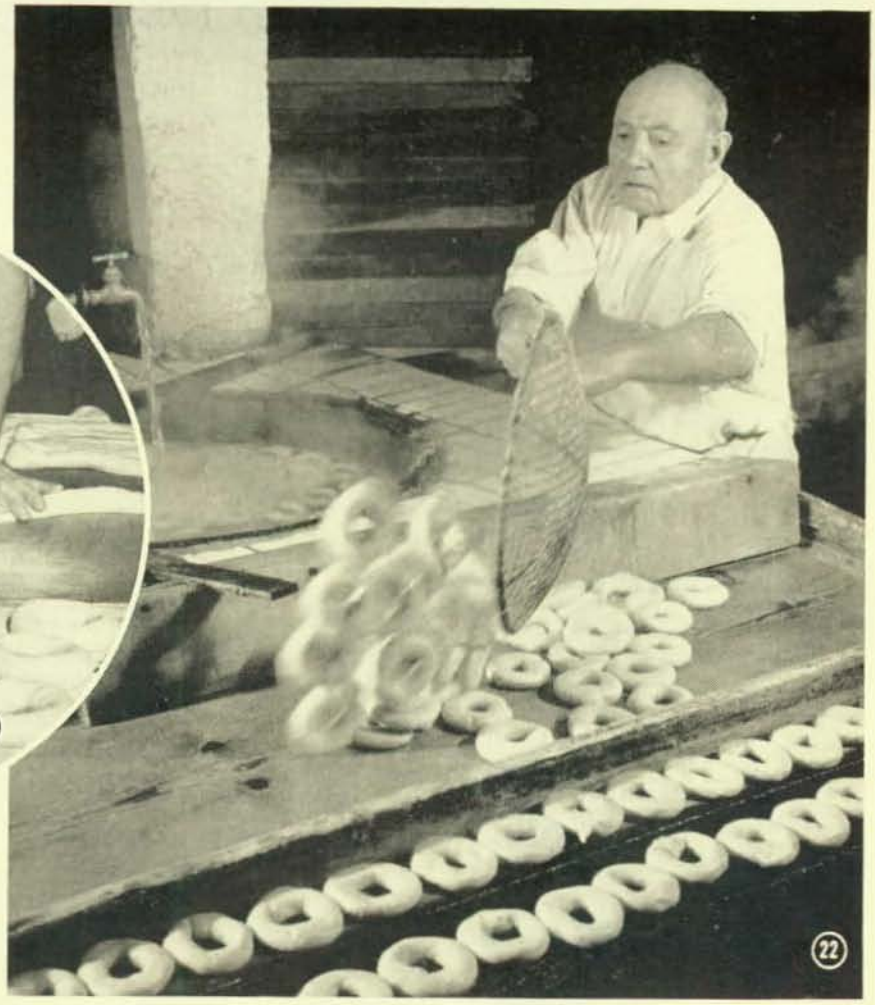
20. Assembly-line production of a popular pie—banana cream.



21. One of the most unique products of baking craft is the bagel. Here, a worker twists a piece of dough and shapes it into proper form. Workers in these handcraft shops are among the highest paid in the industry.



22. Bagels, an exclusively Jewish bread product, are boiled in lye water before being baked. Here, an old-timer dips the doughnut-shaped bread from water with a hand net.



23. After baking, bagels are a rich brown in color. In many shops, they still are hung on strings in accord with an ancient practice. Customers can select string suiting them best.



over 328 million pounds of jams, preserves and jellies, plus 106 million pounds of fruit butter and five million pounds of maraschino cherries? All this in addition to the huge glacé fruit consumption which is so high at the Christmas season but has a considerable market all year round. Well the Bakery and Confectionery Workers man the establishments that turn out these delicacies also.

And you probably know that the union workers in the cracker and pretzel field belong to the Bakers' union too. The making of pretzels is an interesting process. There are big pretzels, little pretzels, thin pretzels, fat pretzels, hard pretzels, soft pretzels, butter pretzels, cheese pretzels, beer pretzels, even health pretzels made with soya flour for health-

food addicts and a saltless pretzel for diabetic pretzel lovers.

Pretzels have an interesting history. They are said to have been invented in the Seventh Century by monks, as tasty tidbits for children to reward them for having learned their prayers.

Pretzel dough is mixed in a huge hopper from which it is extruded in a thin strip by a screw arrangement. As the dough emerges, a geared knife cuts it off and it falls free onto a moving belt. This strip of dough is called a "noodle" and it is about 14 inches long. The belt moves the "noodles" along to the "twisters." By the way these "twisters" don't like to be called "benders." The workers who twist these pretzels must move quickly. They snatch a noodle by one end from the moving belt between thumb and index finger, catching the other end as it whips around. In one continuous move the "twister" has laid the noodle's loop on the board before him upside down and backward. The loop has made a half twist. The remaining portions of the noodle (from the twist in the center, to his fingers) just reach to the "backbone" of the pretzel and he lays them on it and presses them down.

There is one more type of work we should like to consider and I doubt if many of our members realize that the workers in this industry also are members of the Bakers and Confectionery Workers Union. I refer to the manufacture of macaroni, spaghetti and noodles. This is quite an industry! Did you know that last year 1,139,749,919 pounds of macaroni and kindred products were produced here in the United States?

The ordinary base for macaroni and spaghetti is semolina, which is the purified middlings of Durum wheat. This semolina paste gives a firm yet tender product which experts describe as "chewy" as opposed to the "soggy" variety produced by other pastes.

In the production of macaroni, the semolina is sifted, fed into mixers and water added to form the dough. After it is thoroughly mixed it is dumped into kneaders. In the kneaders the dough is forced through a cylinder with a flat circular bronze die at the bottom. Hydraulic pressure of from 3000 to 5000 pounds a square inch is used to force the dough through the cylinder into the proper shape.

After being "pressed" the strands are placed on "drying sticks"—hung on wheeled racks and dried in the fanning rooms. When finished it is cut, packaged and sent to the consumer.

We of the Electrical workers must admire the workers of the Bakers Union and commend them for all they have accomplished. They have come a long way and they have brought high standards of cleanliness and health right up the ladder with them. This union has won good hours and wages and working conditions for its members—literally lifting them out of the dark, dingy, cellar bakeries which corresponded literally and figuratively to the sweatshops of the Hatters and the Garment Workers which we described for you in earlier articles in this series, and placing them in clean, sanitary bake shops conducive both to their own health and the health of the public at large.

We urge our members to support the union label of this organization—look for it on the baked goods and confections you buy, remembering again that what helps the members of one union helps us all.

These are the men who help the Lord to "Give us this day our daily bread." Let us all support them in their task.

We acknowledge with thanks the kind assistance of Mr. A. W. Myrup, Director of Research of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers Union in providing us with background material for this article and wish to give credit also to the *Bakers and Confectioners Journal* from which much of the source material for this article was derived.



Modern headquarters building of Bakers Union in Chicago.

Tribute to Our 50-Year Members

EACH month the honor roll of our Brothers who have spent 50 years in the service of our Brotherhood is enhanced by a few more honored names. This month we are proud and happy to list the names of those members who have celebrated their Golden Anniversary since our last list was published in the September 1949 *Journal*.

The local union given is the local into which the Brother was initiated more than 50 years ago and the location of the local at that time.

Congratulations to you all and that you may be with us to celebrate your Diamond Jubilee is the fervent wish of all the officers and members of the I.B.E.W.

Henry Aberer, L. U. 18, Kansas City, Missouri

Henry A. Aldrich, L. U. 37, Hartford, Connecticut

Edward Beavers, L. U. 52, Newark, New Jersey

Archie Bernard, L. U. 134, Chicago, Illinois

Michael J. Boyle, L. U. 24, St. Paul, Minnesota

J. R. Brooks, L. U. 41, Buffalo, New York

William H. Brust, L. U. 17, Detroit, Michigan

Frank J. Burch, L. U. 134, Chicago, Illinois

Neil Callahan, L. U. 18, Los Angeles, California

Alex F. Campbell, L. U. 104, Boston, Massachusetts

A. A. Cleary, L. U. 198, Dubuque, Iowa

William Cleff, L. U. 134, Chicago, Illinois

L. J. Coady, L. U. 98, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Walter G. Coakley, L. U. 134, Chicago, Illinois

J. R. Cox, L. U. 134, Chicago, Illinois

J. J. Dolan, L. U. 134, Chicago, Illinois

Robert M. Gibbs, L. U. 134, Chicago, Illinois

George W. Ferrier, L. U. 6, San Francisco, California

James W. Frame, L. U. 38, Cleveland, Ohio

Fred A. Godfrey, L. U. 134, Chicago, Illinois

Frederick E. Graef, L. U. 98, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

N. S. Hansen, L. U. 77, Seattle, Washington

Victor Haugan, L. U. 9, Chicago, Illinois

Charles C. Havens, L. U. 147, Chicago, Illinois

Joseph A. Hommerick, L. U. 118, Dayton, Ohio

Charles Jasper, L. U. 9, Chicago, Illinois

O. J. Jennison, L. U. 134, Chicago, Illinois

A. D. Johnson, L. U. 134, Chicago, Illinois

William B. Lehman, L. U. 109, Rock Island, Illinois

Nels Lindquist, L. U. 65, Butte, Montana

D. L. Lyons, L. U. 134, Chicago, Illinois

J. L. McBride, L. U. 114, Fort Dodge, Iowa

Thomas McCaffrey, L. U. 9, Chicago, Illinois

Orville McCann, L. U. 24, Minneapolis, Minnesota

Don McRoy, L. U. 38, Cleveland, Ohio

E. Marchand, L. U. 134, Chicago, Illinois

W. C. Marchand, L. U. 134, Chicago, Illinois

E. P. Mullaney, L. U. 41, Buffalo, New York

Frank Neff, L. U. 16, Evansville, Indiana

Edward Nothnagel, L. U. 26, Washington, D. C.

Charles M. Paulsen, L. U. 2, St. Louis, Mo.

R. E. Ruffles, L. U. 77, Seattle, Washington

John J. Ryan, L. U. 10, Butler, Pennsylvania

J. W. Slaughter, L. U. 54, Columbus, Ohio

George Strachen, L. U. 134, Chicago, Illinois

Lawrence Whaley, L. U. 41, Buffalo, New York.

Claude G. Williamson, L. U. 1, St. Louis, Missouri.

(Please advise your I.O. if you know of members eligible for their 50-year pins. We are anxious to have all receive them.)

Standards in TV Discussed

An international television study group, consisting of some 60 delegates, has recently been investigating television systems and visiting factories and research laboratories in the U.S.A., France, Holland and Great Britain. The studies of the group, which held its final meeting in London on May 8, are expected to have a profound bearing on television for many years to come.

Among the problems discussed were the technical aspects of coordinating television standards in order to facilitate manufacture of equipment and to allow the ready interchange of programs between neighboring countries.

Summarizing the final meeting of the group, a release issued in London stated: "The 405, 525, 625 and 819 line systems were examined. The French, United Kingdom and United States delegates confirmed the continued use of their present standards.

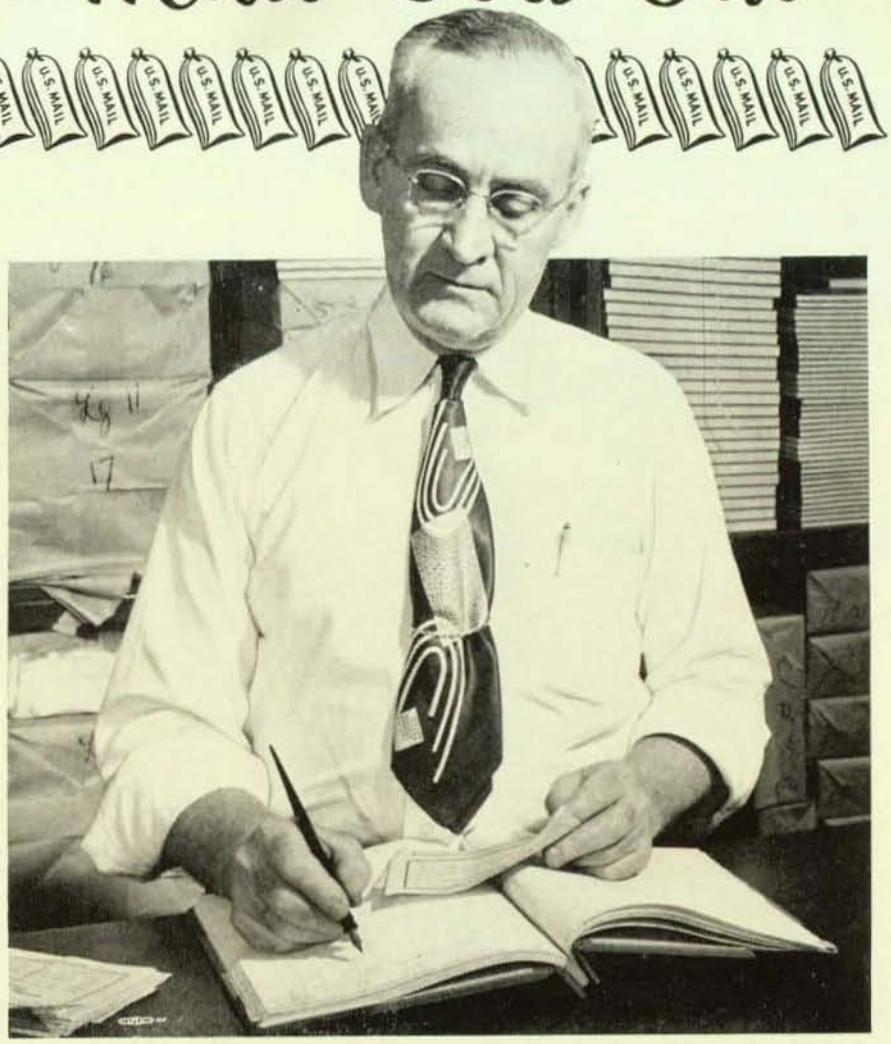
"France and the United Kingdom maintained their previous proposal to consider the unification of the standards of the London and Paris television transmitters.

"Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland declared themselves in favor of the 625 line system and addressed an appeal to their colleagues to reconsider the position."

The group will make its final recommendations to the Comite Consultatif des Radiocommunications (C.C.I.R.).

I.B.E.W. Mail Goes Out

NINE MONTHS ago we began a series of articles in pictures and text to show you just what goes on in the International Office. We have tried to bring to you a real and intimate picture of our employes—*your employes*—at work. Since so much of our work—our contacts with you and yours with us—is carried on by mail, we began our series with "Morning Mail" and pictured your sacks of correspondence being delivered at the I.O. Then we showed you what happened to it as it passed through each department, meanwhile attempting to describe to you in as much detail as possible the workings of each of those departments. In this article we show you the mail going out. It has been handled in whatever department or departments it was destined for, and it finally reaches the stockroom where it is mailed out to you. This is the stockroom story—how the mail is handled and sent on its way to our local unions and our members.



Daniel Wrenn, supervisor of stockroom and supplies.

Wrenn's Routine

Of course much of the mail that is sent out from your International Office consists of supplies ordered by our local unions everywhere.

Mr. Daniel Wrenn, supervisor of the stockroom is the person responsible for ordering all supplies at the I.O. He orders all printed material, receipt books, stationery, constitutions, pamphlets, envelopes, etc., both for the use of our local unions and for use in the International Office, from the printing firm with which we do business. Mr. Wrenn makes order blanks out in duplicate. Supplies received are then checked against these orders and recorded in a ledger. When the monthly statement is received, Mr. Wrenn checks it against his records to be sure all items are correct. There is a great volume of this work as well as a pretty rapid turnover and Mr. Wrenn endeavors to keep plenty of supplies for local unions on hand all the time so that orders may be filled promptly. Mr. Wrenn also handles all supplies (office stationery, pencils, carbon paper, pens, ink, notebooks, etc., etc., hundreds of items) that are used by the employes of the I.O. without which correspondence could never be started on its way to you.

Now the outgoing orders of supplies to local unions are handled in the following way. All orders which arrive in the mail are received by Miss Doris Froman, whose desk is located in the big office where the incoming mail is delivered. She makes out orders in triplicate, one copy for the stockroom files, one for the I.O. files and one for the local union. As soon as a copy of the order is received in the stock room, supplies are assembled, and carefully packed in heavy boxes or corrugated paper, to insure our locals receiving them in good order. All orders are filled the same day they are received.

Miss Froman retains all orders until the end of the day when she balances them and then sends them with the accompanying remittances to the Bookkeeping Department to be receipted and the money deposited.

In addition to her work of handling correspondence and bills on supplies, Miss Froman also handles the ordering of union labels and sending them out under direction of the International Secretary, and also all jewelry supplies, including the issuing of the 50-year pins honoring our members with half a century's service in the Brotherhood.

Now to return to the stockroom and the mail being sent out from there. In addition to supplies all other mail is sent out from the stockroom. Mail from the International President's and International Secretary's Departments is collected by either Mr. Joseph Hogan or Mr. Calvert Lowry twice a day, and is brought to the stockroom to be sent out. All packages of supplies and other heavy mail is weighed and stamped, loaded into mail sacks and taken by car direct to the post office by Mr. John Javins, assistant building superintendent.

Sorting the Mail

When the first class mail is brought to the stockroom, it is sorted according to weight, and which is to go airmail, and it is then run through the postal machine which seals and stamps it in one quick operation. The postage to be placed on the parcel post mail is also run on this postal machine coming out on a gummed tape bearing the specific amount of postage. This is torn off and pasted on the package.

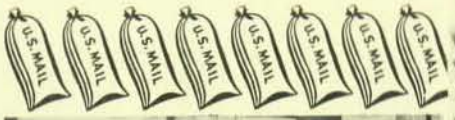
This postal machine has been a great time saver at the I.O. for formerly each department kept stamps and sealed and stamped its own mail, thus necessitating additional bookkeeping, time spent in ascertaining postal charges, etc. Now all mail sent out is charged on this machine and three times a year the meter attached to the machine is re-

RIGHT—Miss Doris Froman, who receives all orders for supplies at the I.O. and bills local unions accordingly.

BELOW—In the I.O. stockroom, Miss Adelee Taylor from the Microfilming Department and Mrs. Olive Brown from Posting, pick up supplies from Calvert Lowry and Daniel Wrenn.

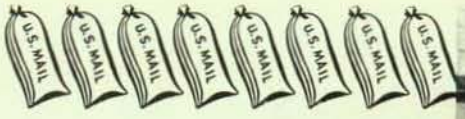
BOTTOM—Dan Wrenn and Joe Hogan getting out a job on the photostatic machine at I.O. headquarters.











moved and sent to the Post Office Department in Washington with a check to be deposited to our account for postal coverage.

You perhaps will be surprised to know the volume of mail sent out every day from your I.O. We average seven bags of parcel post mail daily (approximately 50 packages of all sizes.) Our first class mail averages about two mail sacks a day or at least 500 pieces daily. In addition, any exhibits, posters, special displays, and items of that nature that have to be crated and sent out from your I.O.—all are handled by our stockroom employes.

Now the work of these employes does not stop here. Much of the

(*Continued on page* 78)



RIGHT—Here, Joe Hogan runs off a job while Cal Lowry works the ditto.

BELOW—As mail deadline hour approaches, all pitch in to get it out.

Joe Hogan wraps packages, Cal Lowry weighs them and Dan Wrenn handles the first class mail.

BELOW, RIGHT—The mail goes out. John Javins drags heavy sacks through stock room door at day's end.







Q. Our chief of electrical maintenance at Vanderbilt Hospital posed a question the other night that they have been wrestling with in the hospital for some little time. They have been experiencing considerable static where a nurse approaches a wheel stretcher, in the corridor especially, and on contact with the patient or the metal of the stretcher causes a shock or spark. They have been attributing the collecting of static to the nylon uniform worn by some nurses. However, this has not proven to be the answer. In a similar case years ago I had an experience in the doctors building where we found static machines were not sufficiently grounded or shielded, which charged the air and anyone passing through. The atmosphere in the building became charged and on contact with any metal or another person, they would experience the discharge.

We do not have the answer to this problem but would appreciate any explanation of this phenomena.

C. J. MAUNSELL
Business Manager
Local Union 429

A. Since the principal source of man-made static is electrical equipment such as motors and their controllers, X-ray and diathermy equipment, etc., as was suggested, all the electrical equipment should be thoroughly grounded. Often the equipment in hospitals only has rubber cords from the source of power with no equipment ground.

Another remedy is to humidify the air by air conditioning. Also high-voltage a-c neutralizers are now being used. One of the simplest home remedies that we can suggest is to have the nurses find a composition material for the soles of their shoes which will not enhance this exciting of the static charge in the person.

Q. Please send me information as how to calculate the size wire and number of turns on speed control coils for fans, both ceiling and desk type.

So far I have not been able to find a formula in any book that gives the answer I desire.

Of course voltage, frequency, number of coils as well as shaded poles will have to be considered.

Any address of publishers or any information will be greatly appreciated.

EDGAR J. ROBINSON
L. U. 584

A. Each manufacturer has his own design for these speed control coils and if the catalogue number of the coil is known the manufacturer will no doubt give one the design data required to rewind the coils, if the hard way of counting the turns and measuring the diameter of the wire with a micrometer or wire gage is not desired.

The design will vary for each operating condition, current characteristics and type of motor and so this section does not have a formula for general use in these coil designs.

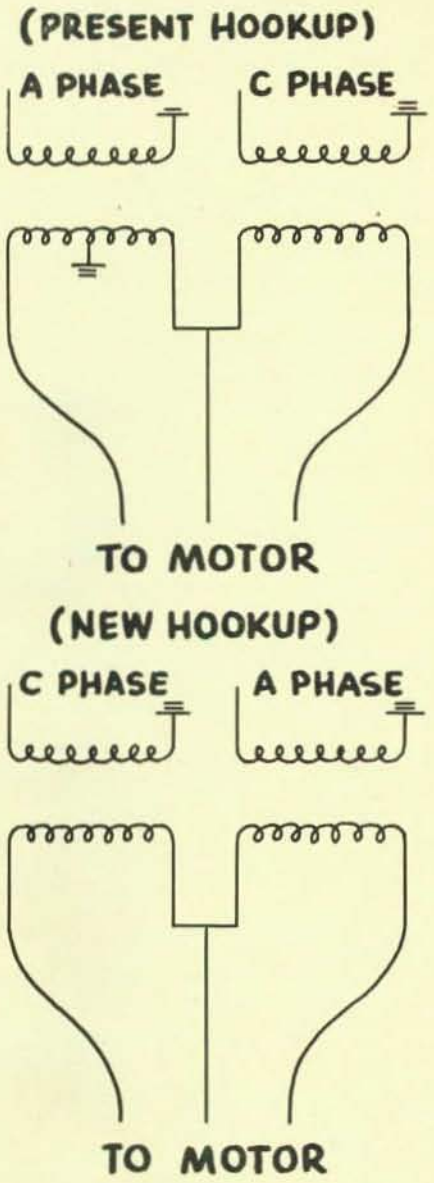
Q. On a 60 ampere, single phase, 3 wire service, which uses a power company's type "D" meter connecting box and a load-center, consisting of a 60 ampere main and four plug fuse branch circuits, does the ground conductor go to the ground terminal in the "D" box first and then to the neutral bar in the load-center?

A. The grounding conductor must be attached to the street side of the water service pipe, ahead of the cut-off valve, and be a continuous wire to the neutral terminal bar in the load-center first, and then to the bushing on the entrance conduit of the load-center, and then connect to the "D" box's ground terminal. The size of the grounding conductor depends upon the size of the service conductors, according to the table given in the article 250, section 2594 of the 1947 edition of the National Electrical Code.

Q. Would like to know if changing the primaries, on an open delta bank, as shown below would reverse a 3 phase motor.

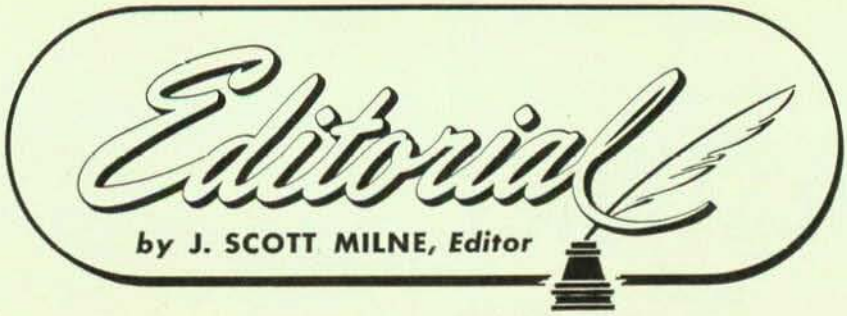
I always look forward to reading your articles.

E. J. KEINTZ
Local Union 23



A. By reversing the primary connections to "A" and "C" phases, leaving the common point of the two single-phase transformers connected to "B" phase of the 3-phase transmission line, would be the equivalent of reversing two leads on the secondary side of the open-delta connection and so the 3-phase motor would reverse its rotation.

(For comment from readers of this department, turn to page 76)



Lady With a Lamp

As this issue of your *Journal* reaches you we will be preparing to celebrate the fourth of July and another year of freedom in this glorious nation which is our own, our native land. Our cover this month shows the most famous monument in the world, for it is the symbol of liberty and hope to peoples all over the world, who love liberty and desire to be free.

To Americans the "lady with the lamp" symbolizes everything that is great and strong in our country. It is our symbol of freedom—freedom of speech, freedom of faith, freedom from want, freedom from fear—the democratic way of life which we in America are privileged to enjoy. The Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World is the symbol of all the good things that have come to us here in America—the big noble things like the Emancipation Proclamation and the creation of the United Nations—and the lesser but extremely important things like going to the polls on election day and being able to join a union—and the little insignificant but wonderful things like picnics on the Fourth of July and hearing our children sing "America the Beautiful" as they graduate from school. All are a part of the American way of life that our Statue of Liberty symbolized the day it was erected, symbolizes today and please God, will symbolize through all the tomorrows that are to come.

That's what the "lady with the lamp" means to us, but her influence goes farther than that. Her inscription reads, "Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses yearning to breathe free. I lift my lamp beside the golden door." To the oppressed, downcast peoples of other countries, the Statue of Liberty is a symbol of hope. To many the United States is the only hope the people of other nations have left. The die was cast long ago passing the responsibility of world leadership to America's shoulders. How we assume that responsibility is of paramount importance today.

As your *Journal* went to press, the daily papers were full of Secretary Dean Acheson's recent consultations with European statesmen and the promise to the European countries that the United States will not desert them when the Marshal Plan aid expires. President Truman's Point Four program which has for its humane and ambitious purpose to abolish poverty, hunger and illiteracy in the under-developed regions of the world which are communism's breeding grounds, has been started. This "bold new plan" has for its working program one that should appeal to business-conscious Americans for its technique is to provide technical assistance and know-how for the development of the human and economic resources within these countries and to create a situation that will attract the investment of private capital both here and abroad. In brief it means helping the other nations to help themselves and eventually creating a healthy situation of world trade beneficial to them and us alike. And the net result? Higher standards of living for all peoples and a new element of political and social stability in all our lives.

Surely it's an ambitious program but Americans have always been ambitious. And we as Americans must back this program, not only from the humane standpoint of a feeling of brotherhood toward our fellow man but from the self-interest point of view as well. We must strengthen the free nations of Europe and unite with them to successfully combat communism, not just for peace in our time but for peace in all time.

We must make no little plans but big ones that take in the other peoples of the world. We who love and cherish liberty as we know it here and celebrate it on this 174th anniversary of our independence, should make a fervent pledge today to keep that lamp glowing beside our golden door and shining outward across the sea to those peoples who need our encouragement and our help so desperately.

Don't Call Names

We in labor have always resented being called names. We see red when our enemies unjustly tack such terms as "goons," "racketeers," "commies" upon members of our ranks. We have suffered much by being smeared. We don't like it. Well Brothers, let's take a tip from what has hurt and offended us and not stoop to employ the same methods against those who oppose us. Let's be careful about labeling everyone who doesn't agree with us as a such-and-such kind of reactionary, labor baiter, fascist or what have you. If a man is a middle-of-the-road conservative, call him that, don't label him unfairly. Give him the same honesty and courtesy you would like from him. If an enemy has a change of heart and does

something good, say so, give credit regardless of to whom it is due.

By the same token, we should never stoop to smear tactics in our organizational campaigns. Our Brotherhood can stand on its own record and attainments. They are second to those of no other organization. Let's stand on our achievements and record and win our new members that way—the dignified, honorable way—that has no part of mud slinging.

Be the Best

When your editorials were being written this month it was June and many graduations were taking place—high school and college graduations and what was of particular interest to us at the I.O., many apprentice graduations.

At one of these apprentice graduations a little bit of homely advice was given to the class. It was this: "Be the best of whatever you are."

"If you can't be a pine on the top of the hill,
Be a scrub in the valley—but be
The best little scrub by the side of the rill;
Be a bush if you can't be a tree.

"If you can't be a highway then just be a trail
If you can't be the sun be a star;
It isn't by size that you win or fail—
Be the best of whatever you are!"

—Douglas Malloch

It seemed to me this was good advice for our apprentices—in fact good advice to every member of our Brotherhood. We can't all be captains of the ship—it wouldn't get very far without a crew. We can't all be heads of organizations—it's the members that make the organizations. And we shouldn't worry if it seems to us that we have not achieved success by getting to the top. Real success in doing our job the best we can every day—being the best of whatever we are. When each member in an organization does his level best and works with all the other members for the good of all, he has achieved something more valuable than personal success. He has achieved success for all—he has helped all. Let's take the advice given our apprentices and "Be the best of whatever we are."

Political Action

Last month, in a special article, we tried to bring you up to date on the political action situation and remind you of your duties as trade unionists to support Labor's League and to vote.

We feel we would be remiss if we let a *Journal* pass from now till election without driving home to our members again and again how terribly important this election is to us in organized labor and how every one of us has to get out and do our part if we are to elect those who are going to get rid of Taft-Hartley for us and bring about some of the legislation which the A. F. of L. is backing as a boon to all laboring people.

June and July are the months set aside for the intensive drive for funds for L.L.P.E. We appealed to you last month Brothers, and we feel certain we do not have to ask again. You will come through as you always do for what is going to help your union and help you.

This is the year Brothers and there is no time to lose. Taft-Hartley must go and quickly. It is doing irreparable damage to our unions and our union contracts every day. In the event of a depression it will be a veritable time bomb destroying much that organized labor has struggled through the years to attain. In 1947 we didn't have even the one-third vote necessary to sustain the President's veto. After the victory we achieved in 1948, we lacked only five votes in the Senate and 14 in the House to repeal T-H. But it may as well have been 50 votes in the Senate and hundreds in the house for near victories don't count. This year we have another chance to elect a clear liberal majority to Congress—THIS YEAR, THIS NOVEMBER! Brothers do your part *now* by contributing to Labor's League and in November by voting and getting others to vote.

Public Relations-Labor Unions

Emphasis today is certainly being placed on good public relations, and this in many sectors. The big business concerns are spending thousands of dollars yearly in salaries for public relations directors and campaigns to present to the public a pretty picture of what the business is and what it stands for.

Well Brothers, that works both ways. The I.B.E.W. has never been a publicity-conscious organization. It has always felt that operating as a respected labor union performing good work, cooperating with its employers for the good of the employer, employe and public alike, no further public relations program was necessary.

However, it certainly does no harm in these days when the majority of the nation's press may be regarded as anti-labor, to tell our side of the story to the public whenever we have an opportunity.

The A. F. of L. Auto Workers have recently put forth some pointers for local unions along these lines. They advocate that each local union appoint a publicity man whose job it shall be to make a contact with the local newspapers and then see that items of interest concerning local union affairs are written up clearly and in readable manner and sent to the papers. Community projects (bond drives, blood bank campaigns etc.) in which local union members participate should be sent in since this brings home the fact that trade unionists are good citizens. Wage agreements and contract signings make interesting news. Don't let the company be the only one to give its side of the settlement to the paper. The same goes for grievances and disputes.

John Q. Public is a pretty important personage wielding a good deal of influence in the lives of us all.

Local Union 134 Celebrates GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY

THESE are proud and happy days for the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Each month brings celebrations by our locals which demonstrate better than any written words can do, the feeling that the members of our organization have for their Brotherhood. As President Tracy once remarked, "Men do not stay in an organization 30, 40 or 50 years unless there is something genuine and fine to hold them." That is true. Our Brotherhood is genuine and fine and worthwhile and our members are giving testimony to this fact every day.

Pins to 2,832

On May 27 another of our locals celebrated its Golden Jubilee in the Brotherhood. Ten thousand persons jammed the huge Chicago Coliseum to participate in the 50th Anniversary of L. U. 134. An impressive part of the ceremony was the presentation of honor scrolls and pins to 2,832 of the 12,000 members of L. U. 134 who have more than 25 years continuous service in the I.B.E.W. There were 33 members who received 50-year membership pins. Among these were Charles M. Paulsen, president of L. U. 134 and chairman of the International Executive Council, and our International Vice President of the Sixth District, M. J. Boyle who is also business manager of L. U. 134.

Opened by Paulsen

The program was opened promptly at 8 p.m. by President Charlie Paulsen who explained the purpose of the rally, then introduced Michael J. Kennedy, senior business representative of 134 and chairman of the committee which arranged the program. After making a brief address of welcome, Mr. Kennedy introduced the master of ceremonies for the evening, Business Representative Thomas Murray.

The very beautiful and impressive ceremony of the posting of the colors by members of the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars followed next. It was a memorable moment when the color bearers marched into the darkened auditorium, the spotlights picking up the brilliant flags while the bugles played "To the Colors." The ceremony was followed by the National Anthem.

Next followed a battery of speakers each of whom gave a brief informative address. All speakers were introduced by Toastmaster Murray in a few concise remarks.

Mr. Patrick F. Sullivan, president of the Chicago Building and Construction Trades Council spoke on L. U. 134, its history and progress.

He was followed by Honorable Frank Annunzio, Director of Labor, State of Illinois, who gave a stirring address on the wonderful spirit that must exist between the local union and its membership that would inspire such a gathering.

National Director of Labor's League for Political Education Joseph Keenan next gave one of his fine addresses, stressing naturally, support of Labor's League and its program. For Mr. Keenan this was a homecoming since 134 is his own local union.

Mayor Is Speaker

The Honorable Martin H. Kennelly, Mayor of Chicago followed Joe Keenan. He cited the fact that the steady growth of L. U. 134 was symbolic of the growth of Chicago and graciously attributed part of the tremendous growth of the city to the efforts of unionists of L. U. 134 and others like them. He also commented on the excel-



Chicago's Local Union 134 graduating apprentices this year numbered 228.



LEFT—International President Tracy addressed meeting and presented scrolls and service pins.

BELOW—M. J. Boyle (center), International Vice President and Business Manager of Local 134, is shown flanked by Business Representatives Thomas Murray and M. J. Kennedy.





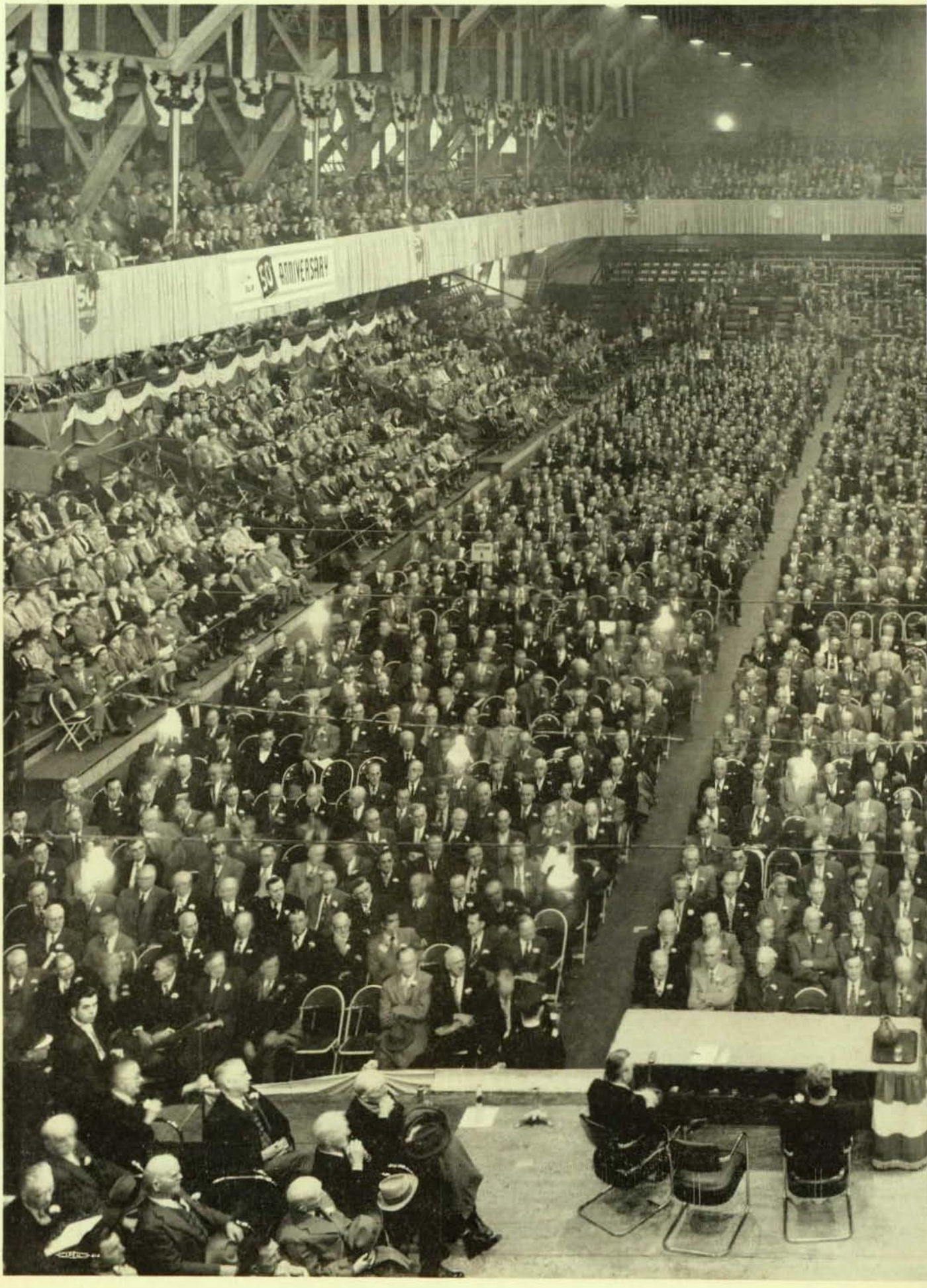
ABOVE — International Secretary Milne termed rally an inspiration.



RIGHT—This group includes, from left, Secretary Milne, International Vice President Boyle, AFL President William Green, International President Tracy and L.L.P.E. Director Joe Keenan.

BELOW—Some of the 33 members of the local who received 50-year pins at the gathering.




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ANNIVERSARY



Chicago Coliseum As 10,000 Met on 134's Anniversary

lent cooperation of the union with the city officials through the years.

Next on the program was Mr. William Lee, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor. Mr. Lee said the Federation felt very close to L. U. 134 since all through its history a member of 134 had served as an officer of the Federation. Mr. William Cleary is serving now and Mr. Joe Keenan preceeded him.

Honorable Scott Lucas, United States Senator from Illinois came next. He made a brief, forceful address concerning the aims of the Democratic Administration and its determination to further the interests of labor by elimination of the T-H law. He urged all members of organized labor to exercise their franchise on Election Day.

Mr. Reuben G. Soderstrom, President of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, brought the greetings of 800,000 members to the gathering. He went on to cite that he had worked personally with Mr. M. J. Boyle over a period of years and paid him tribute saying that it was only through officers like Mr. Boyle that L. U. 134 and the State Federation have grown and prospered.

Congressman Neil J. Linehan, member of L. U. 134 in Congress, next adressed the gathering, urging all to get behind Labor's League and elect friends and defeat enemies in the coming election.

Milne Is Credited

Next International Secretary J. Scott Milne was introduced by Mr. Murray as the man responsible for the whole plan of awarding scrolls of honor to union members with many years standing, citing 134's demonstration as the typical operation, on a large scale, of what had been started.

Mr. Milne in his remarks reminded the audience that the placing of our flags in the color ceremony there in the Coliseum made all realize that they have a duty to perform. He said he wished that the people of America and the press of America could see that gathering and realize that the men assembled there were good Americans and good members of organized labor of 25 to 58 years standing. He said it would be an inspiration to all to see such an organization demonstrate its solidarity to the union and automatically to the United States.

Mr. Milne said that whereas the 50 and 45-year members sitting in the first two rows of the auditorium had reached the point where they were to pass the responsibility on to the younger members of the ranks, that those with 25 years standing still had a lot of responsibility to assume to fill the places of those going on retirement both from the standpoint of being admitted to pension and retiring from union affairs. He asked the 25-year members if they would be able to say in 25 more years that they had carried this responsibility and brought it to fruition as those in the front ranks who had been able to bring about that tremendous gathering, had.

Toleration Urged

The International Secretary reminded all that it was their duty to work together regardless of race or creed just as the song says, "You go to your church and I'll go to mine but we'll walk down the road together."

Mr. Milne concluded by saying that united in an organization that has the ability to secure for its membership the greatest benefits, there is no question as to the organization's being in the front line of the union movement and in all those things that make our country great.

Next on the program was International Vice President Michael J. Boyle. He was given a thunderous ovation. His talk was a reminiscence of the past 50 years. He cited much of the history of L. U. 134 and told many interesting and humorous anecdotes of experiences in the organizing field.

A. F. of L. President William Green followed Mr. Boyle on the program. His address centered chiefly on the damage that the T-H law has done and the need for all organized labor to renew efforts for repeal.

Our own International President D. W. Tracy spoke next, telling of the organization of the I.B.-E.W. and emphasizing the importance of meetings like this one. He said it was good to bring together our old-timers and to rekindle the trials and tribulations of the early days and said that younger members would be stimulated by such a gathering. He said it gave him the greatest of pleasure to be there with the old timers and present them with their scrolls and pins. President Tracy assisted by Secretary Milne then awarded the scrolls and pins to the 50 and 45-year members and the officers of L. U. 134.

Mass Presentation

In a very fitting and impressive ceremony the balance of the awards to those with years standing from 25 to 45 were made en masse.

Following the presentation came the retiring of the colors. Then a superb cast headed by Willie Shore, "Comedian Incomparable," presented a program of entertainment.

Accompanying the pictures illustrating this article is a photo of L. U. 134's latest apprentice graduating class. Harry J. Hughes, secretary of L. U. 134's Executive Board has sent us the following information on this apprentice class.

Of the 228 graduates in this class, 178 are employed by the Illinois Bell Telephone Company as cable splicers, power men and P.B.X. installers under a contract signed by Local Union No. 134 and the Bell Telephone Company nearly 40 years ago (before any of the present graduates were born). This contract is still in full force and effect and is the first labor agreement on record ever signed by the Bell system covering their own employes.

A special diploma and lapel button was presented to each graduate and brief but inspiring talks were delivered by Mr. J. Walter Collins, secretary of the Chicago Electrical Contractors Association; Mr. W. A. Krick, division plant superintendent, Illinois Bell Telephone Company; Dr. Hobart H. Sommers, assistant superintendent, Chicago Board of Education; and, Harry J. Hughes. The training of apprentices occupies a very prominent position on Local Union No. 134's agenda, feeling as it does that skill and competence of its

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LEFT—"Mike" Boyle received thunderous ovation from crowd.
BELOW—Senator Scott Lucas (right), receives a warm greeting from Thomas Murray, master of ceremonies.







LEFT—H. G. Kathman, blind 45-year member, receives his scroll from President Tracy as Secretary Milne looks on.

BELOW — Charles M. Paulsen, president of Local 134 and chairman of IBEW Executive Council, receives 50-year scroll from President Tracy.



ABOVE—President Paulsen of Local 134 was the opening speaker at the great meeting in the Coliseum.



With the Ladies



This Is It!

YES, ladies, I agree with you—that *is* a funny title for an article but it is the one that best applies to what we want to tell you here on your page this month. We're going to wax philosophical again and tell you that this is the only life you're ever going to have so make the best of it. *This is it!*

This is the life you were destined to live all through the endless ages that have gone before and throughout all the centuries that are to come, there'll never be another you.

Remember that song popular some years back: "Never in a Million Years, Will There Be Another You?" Well that's not just poetry it's honest-to-goodness truth.

It's sort of frightening isn't it? And yet it's wonderful too. And it certainly behooves us to start today to make the very best out of our lives.

Don't Live In The Future

So many people make the fatal mistake of always living in the future. Next week I'll do so and so. Next year perhaps I'll have more time or more money or whatever it is that prevents them from truly living today. They let so many todays slip through their fingers that before they know it all the tomorrows are yesterdays and they have little to show for them. And we don't mean by that—success to show for their lives as the world measures success—but a good life—one with lots of happy memories, one marked with pleasures brought to others.

Friends, the moral of a story usually comes at the end but we are putting ours right here in the middle of this little treatise because we want to talk about it. Our moral is "live today." Live every day as it comes. Enjoy every minute of it—get as much out of it as you possibly can and put as much into it both for yourselves and others as is humanly possible too.



Thought For Today

What we are going to say now may be a morbid thought but we don't mean it to be. We mean it to be sound advice. A wise man once said—"we should live each day as if it were our last on earth." We'd look at things in a little different way I think. The sun, the flowers, our loved ones, would be more beautiful and precious than they had ever been before—*if*—we thought we were looking at them for the last time.

We wouldn't bother to take time to scold or fret or find fault—not with our families or with anyone else we'd be so busy loving them and doing things for them. We'd want to leave with our family and our friends and even our neighbors and acquaintances, a wonderful memory on this our last day and we'd live it to the hilt, doing all the things we enjoy most and being kind and gentle and doing the things others enjoy having us do. Golly! It certainly would be a wonderful world if everybody started putting that idea into practice wouldn't it!

I know some people who seem to live like that whether they have this idea for their philosophy or not, don't you?

I know a wonderful mother of eight children. Her life has not always been easy and yet she is always cheerful and smiling and doing her best for them all—enjoying each one of them—exerting gentle discipline yes—but exerting so much sympathy and love for each child that they are growing up to be well-balanced, happy, ambitious young men and women who simply adore their mother. She's the best mother I've ever known. She may never rival a movie star or famous career girl for glamor, but she's the biggest success in her own field I ever saw.

I know a poor woman who takes in washing for a living. She is old and poor and has to work very hard to get enough to live on and feed two dependent grandsons. In 13 years I have never heard her utter a word of complaint. She is always cheerful and smiling. She takes pride in her work, making each washing she turns out the cleanest, brightest possible. And she says in her gentle, sweet way, "I like to see the clothes look nice." She does her very best all the time.

I know all of you have heard that wonderful old saying, I'll repeat it for you here to the best of my memory.

"I expect to pass through this world but once. Whatever good I can do, whatever kindness I can show my fellowman, let me do it now—let me not put it off or neglect it—for I shall not pass this way again."

THIS IS IT, girls. This is the main event as far as you are concerned—the only life you are ever going to have. The good you can do today, the opportunity you have today won't be the same tomorrow. Today you have—you know you have—tomorrow is uncertain. So don't let's put things off any longer. Let's do them now. Let's make somebody happier today!

I felt so badly a few weeks ago. I had a dear old friend who used to visit us often until she became so old and feeble she had to be sent to a home for the aged since she had no relatives to care for her. The home to which she was sent was not far away and I planned every week to go to see her. A visit from a friend from home would have meant a lot to her for she must have been lonely

(*Continued on page 50*)



Our Auxiliaries

OUR auxiliaries keep up their activities even during the summer months. This month we hear from both the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts:

L. U. 177
Jacksonville, Florida

Here we are again from the land of sunshine and ocean breezes to bring you an account of our activities for the past several months.

The past year, which closed April 1950, with the election of officers, was one we shall long remember, and under the leadership of Mrs. R. H. Pickard we met with success. A large number of new members was added throughout the year and we worked hard at various undertakings to raise money, all of which proved profitable. We also increased our charitable work as the year moved on, this being done within our auxiliary and Local 177.

At the last meeting in April, new officers for the coming year were installed. Mrs. C. O. Colstan, a past president installed the following officers: Mrs. O. H. (Jack) Fannin, president; Mrs. Byran B. Carpenter, vice president; Mrs. R. Howell Pickard, secretary; Mrs. Robert D. McDonald, treasurer; Executive Board Members are Mrs. R. W. Whittington, Mrs. James H. Pickard and Mrs. C. O. Colstan. At this meeting Mrs. Colstan gave a talk, explaining to the ladies "What our auxiliary stands for, the seriousness of it and what we can mean to our husbands and other members of the organization."

A picnic lunch was enjoyed by all, after the close of the meeting, it being held in the club room of the electricians hall.

The president, Mrs. Fannin, presided for the first time at the May meeting, at which time she read her appointive officers for the year, as follows: Mrs. R. W. Whittington, chaplain, Mrs. B. B. Carpenter, membership and entertainment, Mrs. R. D. McDonald, flowers, Mrs. James H. Pickard, cards, Mrs. V. E. Lucas and Mrs. J. T. Cox, telephone. Mrs. Fannin was asked to continue as press secretary, which post she has held for the past two years.

The May social was a fried chicken supper, held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Colstan, their lawn being the setting. Supper was served buffet style from an attractively appointed table, centered with spring flowers. Individual tables were

(*Continued on page 50*)



FROSTY RECIPES



There's nothing like a wonderful cooling drink or dessert to make the sweltering days of July and August more livable. Here's how:

FROSTED COFFEE

2 tablespoons coffee syrup Vanilla Ice Cream 1 cup milk

Put syrup, milk, and a heaping tablespoon of ice cream into shaker or tightly covered jar, and shake well. Pour into tall glass and serve more ice cream on top if desired. (Use one tablespoon syrup if a less sweet drink is preferred.)

GINGER ALE FLOAT

Fill tall beverage glasses two-thirds full of ginger ale and add a scoop of Pineapple Sherbert. Garnish with sprigs of mint.

PINEAPPLE DELIGHT

1 cup canned crushed pineapple 1 cup macaroons
1 cup marshmallows 1 cup cream whipped 1 cup dates

Mix pineapple with marshmallows, cut in quarters, macaroons, crumbled, and dates pitted and cut in small pieces. Let stand for several hours in the chiller or refrigerator. Then fold into the whipped cream and chill again. Serve in sherbet or parfait glasses and top with Maraschino cherry, rubyettes or nuts.

FLOATING ISLAND

2 cups scalded milk ⅛ teaspoon salt 1 teaspoon vanilla
3 egg yolks 3 tablespoons powederd sugar 3 egg whites
¼ cup sugar

Beat egg yolks slightly, add sugar and salt. Gradually add the scalded milk to the eggs, stirring constantly. Cook over hot water and continue stirring until mixture coats a spoon. Cool and add vanilla. Beat egg whites until stiff, adding powdered sugar during last part of beating. Arrange this meringue in "islands" on the custard. A little jelly or rubyettes may be placed in center of each "island." Floating Island should be served very cold.

TUTTI-FRUTTI MARLOW

20 marshmallows
1 cup milk
1 cup cream
1 teaspoon vanilla
¼ cup Rubyettes or Maraschino cherries (cut in pieces)
3 slices pineapples
½ cup pecan nuts

Heat milk and dissolve marshmallows in it. When thoroughly dissolved, cool and add cream, whipped until stiff. Add vanilla, cherries, pineapple, cut up fine, and nut meats. Pour into tray of refrigerator. Allow to freeze for half an hour. Stir mixture and return to freezing tray until frozen.

MELBA SAUCE

1 cup canned raspberries ¼ cup sugar

Put raspberries through a sieve, add the sugar and boil about five minutes. Cool and keep in refrigerator until needed. Serve cold.

LEMON ICE

½ teaspoon gelatin
½ tablespoon cold water
2 cups boiling water
1 cup sugar
½ cup lemon juice (scant measure)
Few grains salt
1 egg white

Soak gelatin in cold water about five minutes. Make a syrup by boiling water and sugar; add salt, gelatin and lemon juice, cool and freeze. When partly frozen turn out into bowl, beat with eggbeater, and return to freezing tray until it again begins to freeze. Again turn into bowl and fold in the stiffly beaten white of one egg. Return to refrigerator to complete freezing.

Pointers on Polio Prevention



POLIO! That is a word that strikes fear in the heart of every mother and dad in our country, for invariably it conjures up a vision of a dearly loved child breathing spasmodically within the confines of an iron lung or hobbling pitifully through life hampered by heavy braces. But readers, infantile paralysis is not nearly so terrible a disease as we let our fears imagine. Since summer is the season when the dread spectre strikes, we have chosen as the subject of our health series this month a brief analysis of poliomyelitis—what it is, how it is contracted, what the chances are of your child's getting it, how to prevent his getting it and what to do if he should be stricken. It has long been a sound theory that a "known enemy becomes less formidable." We hope that a better understanding of polio will help our members everywhere to be a little less fearful and able to fight the disease they fear.

Well to begin with, polio is not a new disease though it is only in our time that we've heard it called polio or infantile paralysis. It's really an ancient disease with a new name.

American archeologists, excavating in Egyptian tombs 4000 years old have found portraits of people engraved on the walls and recognized in the particular kind of lameness shown, that even in those far-away times, infantile paralysis was claiming victims.

The modern name for this old disease, which has had many names through the centuries, and which is the official term used by professional people is "poliomyelitis"—often shortened to "polio." The term is derived from "polio" meaning gray and "myelos" meaning spinal cord and "itis" meaning inflammation. This is an apt description, for inflammation of the gray matter of the central nervous system is a well-known characteristic of the disease.

"Infantile paralysis" is the common term for the disease. This is rather an unfortunate term because many jump to the conclusion that only children are victims of it. This is not true for persons, 30, 40, or 50 years of age can be afflicted with polio, though the vast majority of victims are children.

Now, what causes polio?

Infantile paralysis is caused by a tiny organism known as a virus. Viruses are the smallest infectious agents known to cause disease. It is estimated that 25,000,000 polio viruses could be placed on the head of a pin. All virus organisms are parasites—that is, they grow only inside living cells and at the expense of those cells. Some viruses even require special kinds of cells for their growth needs. This is especially true of the polio virus which grows on nerve cells of the spinal cord and brain.

Research is going on every day in the field of Infantile Paralysis and strides are being made. Scientists feel sure that it will only be a matter of time before it will be



completely conquered just as diptheria has been conquered by preventive medicine and pneumonia, by the sulfa drugs and penicillin.

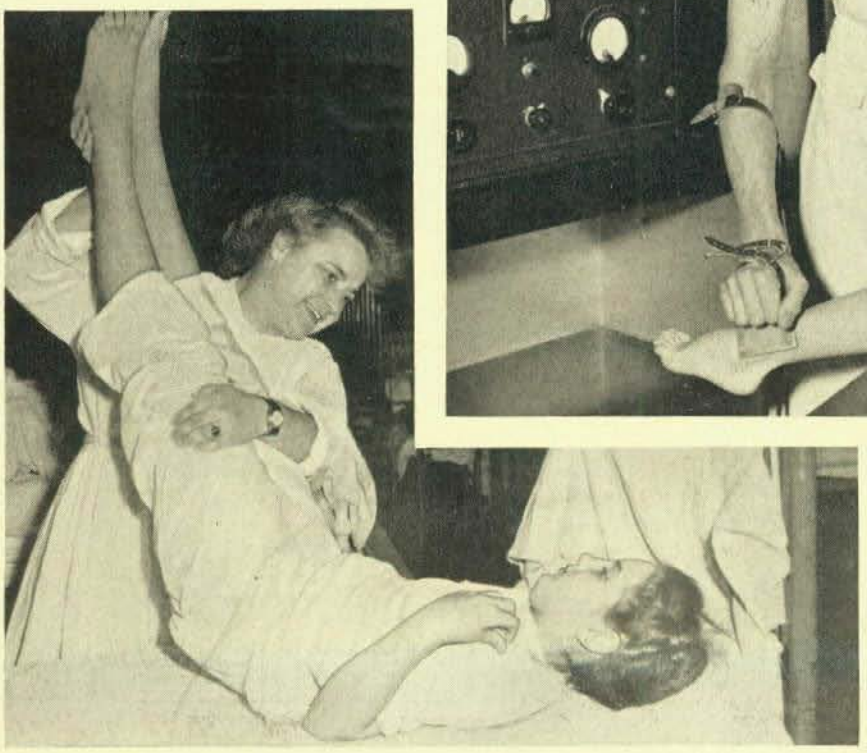
To date, however, scientists have been working under a great handicap for the virus is not visible even under the most powerful electron microscopes.

Now what happens when the polio virus gets into the body? It goes right to the spinal cord and brain and grows there and spreads with destructive effect upon certain nerve cells either injuring or killing them. That is why muscle weakness or paralysis occurs. And if nerve cells are killed, no new ones ever grow to replace them. The nerve cells in the spinal cord are the relay centers for nerve passages from the brain to the muscles. If there is an interruption in the pathway, the message just doesn't get through. The situation has been compared to a wire carrying electricity. An electric light bulb won't light when the wire carrying electricity is cut. However, and this is fortunately the case in a great many instances, if the nerve cells are not too badly injured, they often recover and re-establish the message-carrying pathway from brain to muscle.

Now, how do people get "polio?" It is a communicable disease but how it spreads is not definitely known. All the evidence points to







TOP—A specially fitted bed is only part of the expensive equipment used to rehabilitate polio patients.

CENTER—A Public Health Service technician uses a "muscle testing machine" to measure muscle improvement after treatment.

LEFT—Correct exercise has big role.

the fact that the disease is transmitted most often by intimate contact between a susceptible person and someone harboring the virus. The virus is probably not spread by sneezing or coughing. It may be taken in one's food or may enter the body from virus-contaminated dishes or hands. It may float in the dust in the air and there is even a possibility that it may enter through the skin. The virus that causes polio is found in the intestinal tracts of healthy persons who show no signs of any disease. For every person who becomes ill, hundreds may harbor the virus without any ill effect. These people may be carriers who help spread the disease to others. Why some catch it and others resist is one of the mysteries of how and why polio spreads.

Another question which remains to be answered, is why polio is so much more prevalent in summer than in winter. Cases of polio occur throughout the year, winter and summer but in the warm weather the number of cases skyrockets. Research workers are investigating all sorts of theories. Insects, food or water may be responsible. Certain types of filth flies have been found to carry the virus but there is no conclusive evidence that flies spread the disease to humans. The virus is found in sewage. Youngsters have become sick after swimming in polluted waters. But again, there is no positive proof that the water gave them the disease.

The sad fact of the matter is that we *don't know* how polio spreads. We do know, however, certain factors that definitely have a bearing on the disease and therefore can give certain precautions that can be taken when an epidemic strikes that may help to check the disease.

1. Watch for the symptoms that may be the forerunner of polio: a tired feeling, headache, nausea, upset stomach, pains or stiffness in the muscles, and fever. Sometimes persons coming down with polio may also feel nervous, cross or dizzy. They may have trouble in swallowing or breathing. Often, there is a stiff neck and back. These may indicate something else but a very important part of the victory in polio is immediate rest and immediate treatment. It is better to be safe than sorry. So—

2. Call your doctor at once and keep the patient quiet and in bed, away from others.

3. Avoid crowds. There is no way of telling who has the virus, who is becoming sick, or who is a healthy, unaffected carrier. In an epidemic, many authorities urge you not to take children on trains, buses, boats, or to beaches, picnics, movies or other places where they would mingle with strangers. But don't let fear of polio cause you to restrict your child too much as this will cause him emotional harm.

4. Don't allow your child to become over-tired, or chilled. Since many people have the virus, such things as fatigue, late hours, chilling from swimming too long in cold water or other resistance-lowering factors may let the virus act on nerve pathways. (Study of the disease proves that severe cases often have followed extreme fatigue or serious chilling.)

5. Don't allow your child to swim in polluted waters. Attacks of polio have followed after such experiences.

6. Pay strict attention to personal hygiene. Make sure that your children wash their hands thoroughly before eating and after visiting the bathroom.

7. Keep garbage covered and screen your house against flies. (Flies and other insects are on the suspicious list even though it has not yet been proved that they can spread the virus to humans.)

8. Don't have your child's tonsils or adenoids removed during an epidemic or even during the summer months unless it is considered absolutely necessary by your family doctor. There is doubt that there is much danger of a virus invasion after a tonsillectomy but there is some evidence that it may happen and it is better to be on the safe side.



Visiting the White House, the 1950 polio "poster girl" receives a warm embrace from President Truman.

Odds in Favor

Now then, suppose you take all the precautions but you are still fearful of your child's getting polio. You read in the papers that the number of cases is increasing each year. "Total number of cases reported for 1949 was 42,375, highest for any one year in the nation's history." Surely that's frightening news but let's take a look at the law of averages. If someone told you that you had one chance in 10,000 of winning an automobile, you wouldn't feel that there

was much likelihood of your winning would you? Well the chance of your child's contracting polio is about the same and if you take the precautions stated here, it's even less.

But just suppose your child is stricken. First off, what are his chances of survival and what are his chances of being crippled? Statistics prove that in general, about one-half of those stricken with infantile paralysis recover without any crippling; 25 to 30 percent suffer minor disabilities; 20 to 25 percent show marked remaining paralysis; while five to 10 percent die.

Bed Rest Is Vital

So you see even if your child gets the dread disease his chances are good and with quick proper care, they are excellent. Bed rest is important at the outset and the suspect victim should never be allowed to keep going. Don't become frightened or let your child become frightened. Your doctor will tell you exactly what to do. Usually polio patients are cared for in hospitals but some with light attacks can be cared for at home.

No child need go without all the care he needs to recover completely —the iron lung if necessary, the rocking chair bed, the physical therapy, the moist heat treatments advocated by Sister Kenny. All this treatment would be terribly expensive if parents had to pay the full cost themselves but the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis founded by the greatest of all infantile paralysis victims, President Roosevelt, is ready and willing to help all victims. Call on your own chapter for help. This help includes payment of hospital bills, nurses and physical therapists, transportation to and from hospitals or clinics, treatment after the patient leaves the hospital, wheelchairs and braces when needed. This is not a loan. It is not charity either. The American people make these services possible by giving to the March of Dimes every year.

In addition to the good care, there is another important factor in treating infantile paralysis and this is where the parent plays a most important part. There is no quick cure for the serious type of polio and patients often get very discouraged. Their cooperation is important in conquering the disease. Don't show fear. Instill confidence and hope in your child. Let him feel that you feel he is going to get completely well. Be sympathetic and kind and explain all that is going on to him. Help him to bring a *whole* fine personality out of his illness as well as a *whole* strong body.

I should like to take a moment here to tell you of two victims of polio whom I knew very well. One was the six-year-old daughter of a good friend of mine. Jane was stricken suddenly and was very ill. Her parents took her to the hospital as soon as a diagnosis was made and treatment was started immediately. In spite of a pretty severe attack, Jane, with the excellent treatment received and the wise encouragement of her parents, was able to go home in about two months. She retained a limp for a time but her mother, under the guidance of the trained physiotherapist, learned to massage and exercise the affected leg and today, 18 months later, Jane is perfectly well and runs and plays with other children with absolutely no trace of the crippling limp.

Help of Parents

Another friend of mine was not so fortunate. This girl is now 22 and she has been a victim of polio since she was eight years old. Treatments have improved a great deal since that time and perhaps if our doctors had known then what they do now, Betty would not be confined to her wheelchair. But this is the point we want to make about Betty. She had wise parents too, who helped her and made her see that there is more to life than walking and dancing through it. Betty has a wonderful, sunny disposition. She has a good job in an office where she meets the public every day. She does competent work and her associates like and respect her. She is a Nurses Aide in the hospital. "How," you say, "can she do this?" She works in the children's ward from her wheelchair, reading to them, amusing them, feeding the babies in their cribs. She lives a happy, useful life *and* she is going to be married next month. She came out of her battle with polio with a damaged body but with an indomitable spirit and a winning personality.

We make these points as examples of what can be done if polio strikes. There are two important questions which invariably crop up regarding those affected with polio. We answer them here also.

(1) Does polio harm the mind?

The polio virus does not produce any mental retardation, except in the *extremely* rare cases where the disease produces an inflammation of the brain known as severe polioencephalitis, and probably not even then.

(2) Does polio prevent its victims from marrying and having children?

No. Many men and women who have had polio are happily married. No indication has ever been found that polio is ever inherited, so they may and do have children.

We hope this analysis has been helpful to our readers and that it may serve to help allay some of the fears so natural to parents about infantile paralysis. We want to say too, that wonderful advances are being made in the field of polio research daily, and it is only a matter of time (and public opinion has it—a short time) before polio will be conquered. Fewer and fewer victims every year die or become permanently crippled because of the wonderful strides being made in modern treatment, and perhaps today, tomorrow or the next day, a vaccine or serum or drug will be discovered that will practically wipe out the disease, as Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever have been virtually obliterated.

March of Dimes

Remember to support the March of Dimes yearly, for the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis which those dimes support, is doing a wonderful work.

In closing we wish to acknowledge the kind assistance of Mr. Rick J. La Falce of the Washington Chapter of the National Foundation for supplying us with background material for this article and photos to illustrate it.

Our Auxiliaries

(*Continued from page* 45)

arranged to advantage. This was for all members and their families, and it proved quite an enjoyable affair. The husbands all seemed to have a very good time chatting with one another, not to mention devouring the food. Movies were also made by one of our No. 177 members, Mr. Ocie Cox, much to the surprise of all present.

Another nice feature of this party was the remembering of one of the members of Local 177 who was ill in the hospital, by taking a collection. This was done with a wonderful spirit and afforded us all much pleasure. This member has been ill off and on for a long period of time. It is our plan to continue to do more things of this nature at our every opportunity, and if we remember that old saying "not for self, but for others," we shall surely attain our goal.

During the past year we have heard from several ladies who were trying to organize auxiliaries, and we were glad to assist them, and trust by now they are going strong.

Our interest continues in other auxiliaries and we are always glad to hear from them.

MRS. O. H. (JACK) FANNIN, P.S.

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L. U. 465
San Diego, Calif.

We, the Auxiliary of Local Union 465, are on our final month of another year of work and pleasure. Our next meeting will be for election of officers for a new year.

This past year has been one of great progress in out-of-town auxiliary work. A year ago in April our auxiliary spearheaded the first Joint Conference of Auxiliary Executive Boards of Electrical Workers of California. We played a large part in the organization of the group. Mrs. Sue Gross of our auxiliary was elected as president. The aim of the conference this year has been to bring as many auxiliaries as possible into the group, instill new life in inactive auxiliaries and help form new ones. Saturday, June 10, we had the privilege and honor of being invited to El Central, California, to install officers in a newly formed Electrical Workers Auxiliary to Local 447. Mrs. Sue Gross will perform the installation ceremonies.

Each year for the past three years, we have been hostesses to an "All Crafts" annual spring luncheon which we invite all craft auxiliaries in San Diego County to attend.

This year we have 10 craft auxiliaries represented with over 100 women in attendance. Our President, Ilo Ely, was in charge of the entertainment. We plan to continue with this large social event each year.

For our own auxiliary and husbands, we have a dance once a month. We have two meetings a month, one of which is a pot luck dinner. We've had a bazaar, rummage sale and are now working on a quilt, and with the proceeds we hope to swell our treasury. We have had several guest speakers in during the year and for the past month have been busy helping with the election.

We hope to appear in "Our Auxiliaries" quite frequently from now on.

DOROTHY VAN DER WALKER, P.S.

A RULE

Do all the good you can,
By all the means you can,
In all the ways you can,
In all the places you can,
At all the times you can,
To all the people you can,
As long as ever you can.

—John Wesley

With the Ladies

(*Continued from page* 44)

there. But I put it off. Each Sunday I'd think: "Oh, I won't go today—I'll make it next week." The months rolled by and one day I learned the dear old soul had passed on. I regretted so much my neglect but it was too late then.

Well girls, this seems like an awful lot of preaching for one month doesn't it? But I've been thinking so much about these things lately and I thought I'd pass my thoughts on to you. Let's all try to remember that one simple fact: THIS IS IT!

This is all the life we're ever going to have so we just must make the best of it. We might tie it in with that wonderful thought so many folks have—of leaving this world a little better for having known us—leaving the world a little better than we found it—of leaving a little of our best self with every person we meet on our way through the world.

Poem of the Month

What is Success?

It's doing your job the best you can,
And being just to your fellow man;
It's making money, but holding friends,
And staying true to your aims and ends;
It's figuring how and learning why,
And looking forward and thinking high,
And dreaming little and doing much;
It's keeping always in closest touch
With what is finest in word and deed.
It's being thorough, yet making speed;
It's daring blythely the field of chance
While making of labor a brave romance;
It's going onward despite defeat
And fighting staunchly, but keeping sweet,
It's being clean and it's playing fair;
It's laughing lightly at Dame Despair;
It's looking up to the stars above,
And drinking deeply of life and love;
It's struggling on with the will to win;
But taking loss with a cheerful grin;
It's sharing sorrow, and work and mirth,
And making better this good old earth;
It's serving, striving through strain and stress,
It's doing your noblest—that's success!

Author unknown

Products and Installations

100 MEV Betatron Is Tested at Chicago U.



The largest and most powerful commercially available particle accelerator, a 100,000,000 electron volt betatron, is now installed and being tested at the University of Chicago.

First complete unit of its type ever sold by General Electric, the new giant will be used for nuclear research by the staff of the University's Institute for Nuclear Studies which includes Dr. Enrico Fermi who is well known for his work in atomic development.

The betatron includes a 160-ton magnet, a 24,000-kva capacitor bank, power and electronic cubicles, and a control console. The magnet was shipped to Chicago in sections, the largest of which weighed 35 tons.

In principle, the betatron might be compared to an ordinary transformer. Instead of the usual secondary coil, however, a doughnut-shaped vacuum tube is placed within the magnetic field. Sealed to the doughnut is an arm with an electron gun that serves as a source of electrons. These electrons are shot tangentially into the doughnut and are acted upon by the magnetic field, which causes them to travel around the tube. During each revolution the same voltage increase is achieved as though they had flowed through a single turn of wire. After approximately 250,000 revolutions the electrons reach the rated energy level and they are then magnetically guided from the circular path and made to strike a target. When high speed electrons are stopped by a target, x-rays are produced. The wave length or "hardness' of these rays is determined by the energy of the bombarding electrons, which in this case is a hundred times as great as for conventional x-ray machines. At such energies the x-rays emerge from the betatron in a narrow beam and it is this beam which is utilized for experiments.

Educational Amplistat Available for Schools

A new educational amplistat which demonstrates the self-saturating, polarity-conscious magnetic amplifier principle has been announced. The amplistat requires no warm-up time and has no moving parts or vacuum tubes, cutting maintenance to a minimum. It can, however, be used in conjunction with electronic or rotating amplifiers.

The educational amplistat operating from 115 volt, 60 cycle line, consists of a saturable reactor and rectifiers which are mounted in one compact unit. This assembly is fastened to the top surface of a textolite panel which has a schematic diagram of the component parts moulded in its surface for demonstration purposes. Eighteen educational type spring terminals are supplied, and their connection with the reactor and rectifiers are indicated by the marking on the panel. The reactor consists of two main cores each wound with a load winding and four control windings linking both cores. These control windings are electrically isolated, thus making for a flexible unit, adaptable to many types of circuits.

Laboratories of educational institutions will find the amplistat useful for experiments in voltage or current regulation of small generators, investigation of motor speed control, totalizing and recording on one instrument the current in several independent circuits.



Lightning Generator Installed in the West



A 2,400,000-volt lightning generator has been installed at the Sunnyvale, California works of Westinghouse. This is believed to be the only electrical impulse testing machine of its size and type in a western manufacturing plant and one of the largest in industry. The 25-foot-high generator will be used for high-voltage manufacturer's quality control tests or for other tests specified by electric utility or industrial firms ordering large power transformers.

The surge generator forms part of a new $250,000 transformer test section at Sunnyvale. Equipment includes many other pieces of test apparatus as well as a smaller surge generator used to test CSP distribution transformers.

The new 2,400,000-volt generator operates according to the "Marx principle" which involves charging 24 banks of capacitors in parallel with 100,000 volts of electricity each and discharging them in series by flashing over the spark gap. Adjustable spheres on the spark gap permit use of any voltage desired up to the full 2,400,000 volts. Timing and shape of the resulting electrical wave are recorded photographically by means of cathode ray oscillograph equipment in the control room.

In operation, 440-volt alternating current is stepped up by a special transformer to supply two 50,000-volt vacuum-tube rectifiers where it is converted to direct current. Process of fully charging the surge generator requires from 20 to 30 seconds. It can then be discharged at will.

Footprints of Science

Gabriel Fahrenheit's Thermometers

GABRIEL DANIEL FAHRENHEIT, who was born in Danzig in 1686, was the first scientist to bring about the general use of mercury in thermometers. His success was largely due to a method he invented for cleaning the mercury.

Educated in Amsterdam, England, Denmark, and Sweden, Fahrenheit became a manufacturer of meteorological instruments, and was elected to the Royal Society of London in 1724. It was in that year that he wrote five short technical papers, in which were described for the first time his method of making thermometers.

In a number of tests, he found that each of the many liquids he worked with had a fixed boiling point. Establishing this fact was a big step forward in building accurate thermometers. In his first thermometers, Fahrenheit experimented with both spirit of wine and mercury.

In one of his papers, he says: "In my account of experiments on the boiling-point of several liquids, I mentioned that the boiling-point of water was found to be 212°; later I recognized through various observations and experiments that this point is fixed for one and the same weight of the atmosphere, but that for different weights of the atmosphere, it may vary either way."

Observers have noted from this statement that the number 212 apparently was not pre-arranged. Boiling water simply happened to raise the mercury column to that point.

It was equally a matter of chance that 32° came to mark the freezing temperature of water and that 180 came to stand for the number of degrees between the freezing and boiling points of water.

Fahrenheit thermometers were soon adopted in Holland and England, but other nations did not appreciate them. The centigrade scale, with the freezing point zero and the boiling point 100, was adopted from researches by Andreas Celsius. Other thermometric scales also were in use. One observer mentions that 13 were in use in 1740. All but three have passed from use. In England and America, use of the Fahrenheit scale predominates; in Germany, the Réaumur system; in France, the Celsius. The last has the widest acceptance among men of science.



"Live Wire, Dry Cell, Short Circuit, and Blown Fuse—supper's ready!"

The Statue of Liberty

(Some notes on the "lady with the lamp," on our cover)

Symbolizing freedom and security to peoples all over the world is the Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World, popularly known as the Statue of Liberty.

Rising 305 feet above the water, this figure of a woman holding aloft a torch is located on Bedloe Island in the harbor of New York. It is the first sight immigrants to our shores view and it appropriately bids welcome and promises liberty and peace.

The United States owes this great symbol of liberty to French friendship and the personal enthusiasm of an Alsatian sculptor, Frederick Auguste Bartholdi, who was born April 2, 1834 in Colmar, Alsace. During the Paris Commune that followed the defeat of France by Prussia in 1871, Bartholdi came to the United States. He was moved by the idea of placing a statue in the harbor and immediately began plans to bring it about. On Washington's birthday, February 22nd, 1877, President Hayes authorized the use of Bedloe's Island for the statue.

Bartholdi began his work in 1874. His model for Liberty was his mother, Charlotte Beysser Bartholdi. He made a nine-foot cast in plaster and then enlarged it four times to 32 feet. On this basis he completed the statue in sections. Wood patterns were made and sheets of copper 3/32 of an inch thick were hammered into shape on them by hand. A framework of four huge steel supports was designed by Gustave Eiffel.

The statue was finished in 1883 and was formally presented to our American Ambassador in Paris, Levi P. Morton, July the 4th, 1884, by Ferdinand de Lesseps, head of the Franco-American Union.

On August 5, 1884, the Americans in turn laid the cornerstone on Bedloe's Island. The great monument of Liberty was completed on Ocotober 28, 1886 when President Grover Cleveland dedicated the statue in the presence of the sculptor, Bartholdi.

Union Industries Show

(Continued from page 18)

the American people in general are definitely possessed of a gambling streak. They had a line of eager persons at least a block long every hour of the day waiting to play their slot machine. The Monico Company gave each person a token to place in the slot and he might play as long as the proper combinations of oranges and cherries continued to come up. Monico coffee was the ultimate prize for those who tangled successfully with the "one-armed bandit."

The Brunswick Manufacturers of sports equipment had Billiards Champions Willie Hoppe and Willie Mosconi there to go through their paces to the delight of interested onlookers. Of course the tables on which they played had the Carpenters label prominently displayed.

The Garment Workers, Hatters, Boot and Shoe Workers, Luggage Workers and Jewelry Workers all had most interesting displays. As usual the Lee Overall people featured a pretty girl pinning miniature overalls on all comers, while the Sweet-Orr people featured an actual tug-of-war with their overalls, as is pictured on their trade mark.

Cheesecake was certainly much in evidence at the show this year, and this contributed toward making the Union Industries Exhibit a real, honest-to-goodness show of entertainment and beauty. The Firefighters had attractive misses attired in bright abbreviated costumes, boots and firemen's hats, who passed out little red firemen's hats as souvenirs. These were popular with all, but particularly with the small fry. I'll venture to say there were very few children who passed our booth who did not have miniature firemen's hats perched on their heads and those who did not were in general requesting lustily, "Mama, I want a firehat like that little boy's!"

And speaking of cheesecake, Philadelphia's Labor's League put on a singular demonstration this year. They had a voting machine set up in their booth and the object was to show all visitors just how to operate the machine. To make it a highly interesting process, however, they sponsored a beauty contest among 22 girls picked from among union members on duty at various booths of the show. Their pictures were prominently displayed on a billboard and visitors voted for the beauty of their choice.

Miss Dolores Reinhard of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen was proclaimed queen of the show and received as prizes, a loving cup, a complete wardrobe and an order for an oil painting of herself.

The Musicians cooperated in this beauty contest as they did in every phase of the show daily. They played a goodly part of every day and almost continuously in the evening. Many fine singers and entertainers were presented giving tip-top performances.

Of course a brilliant high spot of the whole Union Industries Show was the Bob Hope Broadcast which was executed right there in the auditorium and twice put on with a star-studded cast before an audience of 30,000 people. The Bob Hope Show was brought about through the excellent relations which exist between the A.F. of L. Chemical Workers and Lever Brothers Company, sponsors of Funnyman Hope's radio program.

All spectators said Hope was at his breezy, wise-cracking best. The electricians were featured for a few seconds on Hope's program when he called for more light. He said, "Where are the union electricians? Let's get some light in this cave!" Of course an electrician was "Johnny-on-the-spot" immediately.

Music lovers had their share of entertainment too, for the Philadelphia Symphony conducted by Eugene Ormandy gave two concerts in connection with the Union Industries Show.

One large portion of the show was devoted to exhibits of the armed services. The Philadelphia Naval Shipyards electronics office gave visitors a chance to operate a radio-controlled vehicle. The vehicle was a four-foot long racing car. The push-button remote controls even had one marked "horn."

The Navy also invited showgoers to don earphones and listen to fishtalk recorded to train submarine sailors in operating underwater sound detection equipment. This was most interesting. A croaker, for example, sounds like a riveter at work, while a drum fish actually sounds like a drum.

We have tried to give you a general picture of this really stupendous undertaking of union-management relations which was viewed by 542,000 according to the official count.

Now we want to tell you the part your I.B.E.W. played in the affair. We have pictured for you here all the manufacturers who cooperated with us in displaying our label and we are proud of our good management relations with them. While all the exhibits were well set up and interesting, the Crosley Model Kitchen was one of the outstanding demonstrations of the show and the RCA exhibit was also one that was well received.

As far as the I.O. exhibit was concerned, we felt it was one of the most interesting. The Admiral Radio and Television Corporation of Chicago and L.U. 1031, put on a joint exhibit of a television assembly line. Attractive girls and competent men under the supervision of Business Manager Frank Darling, assembled the "innards" of the intricate sets and did a splendid job of explaining to the public just what makes television tick. We have identified all these members of 1031 in one of the photos accompanying this article and we want to make mention right here and now that these employes were a credit to Admiral and to the Brotherhood.

Adjoining the Admiral booth was our International Office booth manned by representatives from the I.O. in cooperation with L.U.

98 of Philadelphia. As you will see from the photos, the background for our booth was a panoramic display of the growth and development of our Brotherhood through the years. Our people answered questions and greeted visitors but their chief job was to give free chances on three Admiral 12½-inch television sets donated by the I.O. and three portable RCA radios complete with carrying case awarded by L.U. 98. Business Manager William Middleton and President James Rogan of L.U. 98 were on hand a great part of the time to assist members of our office staff headed by William W. Robbins, Research Director, who was in charge of the booth.

During the week of the show we distributed 56,000 free chances on our television sets and radios. The most wonderful part of the whole show to those of us who worked at it came as a result of the drawing for the first television set. The name drawn was "James Capell" and the writing looked to us like a little boy's. A representative from our booth went to the address given on the chance stub early the next morning to tell the winner of his good luck. A very pleasant little lady came to the door and when our representative asked her if James Capell lived there, she said yes that he was her 12-year old son and he was at school. When she found he had won a television set her eyes all filled with tears. "Thank God," she said. "It will keep my children off the streets." Then she told her story. Her husband had left her and her three children six years ago to go to a baseball game and never had returned. Since that time, Mrs. Capell had brought the children up alone and it had not been easy. At present Mrs. Capell is not well and she and the children are living on Mothers' Relief. She was so pleased about the television set, saying that the children loved going to the movies so much but that she couldn't afford to let them go and this hurt her for she wanted her children to have the pleasures so dear to the hearts of all children. "Now they can enjoy the television at home and invite their friends in to watch with them," Mrs. Capell said gratefully.

We at the I.B.E.W. booth were very pleased with this turn of events and as Business Manager Frank Darling put it—"If we had tried to pick a worthy family to give this first set to, instead of drawing by ticket, we couldn't have done a better job."

On the same night of the day our representative called, Mrs. Capell and the three children, Jimmy 12, Theresa 15 and Joseph 6, came down to our booth at the Convention Hall to have their picture taken with President Tracy and their television set, and a little surprise was in store for them. A number of unions and firms chipped in to make a small party for Jimmy and his folks.

Roast for Jimmy

The Amalgamated Meat Cutters gave a roast of beef and Dietz and Wilson gave 2 lbs. of bacon and seven lbs. of weiners. The Bakery and Confectionery Workers came through with a beautifully decorated cake and two dozen Danish pastries. The Pottery Workers gave Mrs. Capell a small set of dishes and the Handbag and Leather Workers Union presented her with a beautiful handbag. The A. and P. Company sent three lbs. of their best coffee and the Pepsi Cola people gave Jimmy a whole case of it, while the H. D. Lee Co. gave Mrs. Capell certificates for dungarees for the three childen.

It was a nice little party and we all enjoyed it a great deal. Jimmy was then chosen to pull the lucky winning ticket for that night which he did with pleasure. Our photos show all these highlights.

It seemed that lots of interesting little human interest items could be observed at this show. We only wish we had time to tell you about more of them. Many school children visited the exhibition and it was fascinating to watch them and listen to their comments. Of course all were eager to win a television set and scrambled madly for our tickets and pencils to fill them in.

We noticed one group of school children, however, who while eager, seemed exceptionally quiet and well-behaved. Then we noticed that their little fingers were going a mile a minute. They were deaf and dumb and while we couldn't hear them they were talking just as much as all the rest. One little girl thumped another soundly in the back for taking her eyes off her rapidly gesticulating digits. She was reprimanding her friend for not "listening" to her.

Our booth turned out to be sort of a mecca for the children. One little lost fellow spent a half hour contentedly with us before his frantic mother showed up to claim him.

No note on our booth at the show would be complete without a word of tribute to the Tull Electricians who did the lighting for the entire show but who really did our booths "up brown" or "up bright" I guess the term should be here. And thanks to the Gill Glass and Fixture Company. We had a full bank of fluorescent lights over the entire length of the Admiral and I.O. exhibit that was the envy of all the other exhibitors. It certainly was not a case of the "shoemaker's children going without shoes." The Electrical Workers' booth was the best lighted of any in the whole auditorium.

We want to make mention here too of how much we enjoyed seeing our own members who stopped at our booth and identified themselves. It is good to meet your own people and know they are interested in the I.O.

We could go on and on telling you about this fine show but space will not permit. We can only urge all our members who can, to attend the show next year, in late May, in St. Louis. And we urge you further to heed the message of this Union Industries Show and the voice of the entire A.F. of L. —"Buy union goods and services. Look for the union label." Insure a better life for working men and women everywhere, remembering that what helps one helps all—what helps your Brother ultimately will help you.

Local Lines

NEWS FROM THE LOCALS

New St. Louis Contract Has Excellent Features

L. U. 1, ST. LOUIS, MO.—Local No. 1 and its employers are continuing their compatable relations together, and Frank W. Jacobs calls this new contract the "finest ever negotiated."

This new pact between the union and more than 50 electrical contractors provides for no lockouts or any work stoppage. The relation between both parties for the past eight to 10 years has been one which offers a pattern for other locals throughout the United States. Representatives of the union and employers meet regularly to discuss their mutual problems and make needed adjustments to meet the constant changes to better maintain good labor-management relations.

The last meeting of the entire group was held at a luncheon at the Chase Hotel with 22 participants shown in picture above.

NEW AGREEMENT

The new agreement which goes into effect August 1, provides a 12½-cent an hour wage increase, a greatly improved paid vacation plan and other benefits for more than 450 "A" journeymen and apprentice electricians who are employed by some 50 contractors engaged in the construction industry in St. Louis and surrounding territory.

The increase will bring the wage scale of journeymen from the present $2.50 up to $2.62½ an hour, effective August 1, 1950.

The vacation plan, financed entirely by the employer, is based on a payment of 4 per cent of the total wages of all union employes into a fund administered by a vacation board composed of four employers. Last year the employers paid 2 per cent into the vacation fund.

The board has apportioned vacation payments up to August 1, 1950 under the provisions of the 1949 agreement when the plan was first adopted. However, during the period between August 1, 1950 and July 31, 1951, every member who was "available and ready" to work for a period of at least nine months out of the total year will get a week's vacation with pay. This means $100.00 per member.

Jacobs pointed out that the basic contract between the union and the association runs from year to year with a reopening available to either party at regular intervals upon 120-day notice.

The new agreement must now be approved by the International Office of the I.B.E.W.

GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE

One of the reasons why there have been no major work stoppages or major disputes of any kind over the past decade is that adequate grievance machinery exists in the I.B.E.W. from local to national levels to voluntarily resolve differences in the in-

St. Louis Contractors at Meeting With Local Union One



Seated, left to right: Ed Redemeier, business representative, L. U. 1, Sam Sacks of Sacks Electric Company, Richard Osborn of Osborn Electric Company, Richard Noes, Secretary of the Executive Board of L. U. 1, Frank W. Jacobs, business manager of L. U. 1 and International Vice President of the I.B.E.W., John O'Shea, president, L. U. 1, Fred Oertle, president, St. Louis Chapter, N.E.C.A., Russell Vierheller, secretary-manager of the St. Louis, N.E.C.A., Dale Moulder, assistant secretary-manager of the St. Louis N.E.C.A., Lester Schoettler, Executive Board member, L. U. 1, Paul Nolte and John Meinert, both business representatives of L. U. 1 and Elmer Noslund of the Noslund Electric Co. Standing, left to right: Leo J. Hennessey, financial secretary, L. U. 1, Gus Peters, Executive Board member, L. U. 1, George Bresnan, business representative, L. U. 1, Adolph Fremder of the Fremder Electric Company, Walter Lundt, Executive Board member, L. U. 1, George Geistner, of Electric Service Company, Lee Bruns, Executive Board member, L. U. 1, A. F. Loepker, vice president, L. U. 1 and Executive Board member, and James Hartman, business representative, L. U. 1.

Brothers, we want you to have your JOURNAL! When you have a change in address, please let us know. Be sure to include your old address and please don't forget to fill in L. U. and Card No. This information will be helpful in checking and keeping our records straight.



Name .....

L. U. .....

Card No. .....

NEW ADDRESS .....

.....

.....

(Zone No.)

OLD ADDRESS .....

.....

Mail to: Editor, ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL, 1200 15th Street, N. W., Washington 5, D. C.

dustry. When a dispute cannot be settled at local levels, it is sent to Washington D.C., where decisions are made at top level by the Council of Industrial Relations for the Electrical Industry, a national board, which was set up voluntarily by the I.B.E.W. and the NECA for the purpose of resolving ALL labor differences. As a result, a code of procedure has been set up which serves as a guide to all I.B.E.W. unions and employers in the electrical end of the construction industry.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

Union electricians today are much more highly skilled and have far broader and more diversified qualifications as well-rounded craftsmen because of the educational programs sponsored jointly by the union and employers. Those programs give both apprentices and journeymen an opportunity to get the know-how of the latest methods, tools and materials to assure high quality workmanship.

Apprentices must make high credits in both classroom and practical on-the-job training to progress in their periodical upgrading. The periodical refresher courses provided for journeymen also are well patronized, with waiting lists in the classes which are given so that those attending are given a maximum opportunity of benefiting from the course.

M. A. 'MORRY' NEWMAN, P. S.
The Lover of "Light" Work.

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Wonders If Senator Has Heard the Word of God

L. U. 3, NEW YORK, N.Y.—This letter is being written on Decoration Day. Perhaps we should say Memorial Day which is the more modern designation, and will be read on or about Independence Day. These two holidays are of the greatest significance, or should be, to all Americans. Independence Day, as we all know, commemorates the action of the founding Fathers in declaring themselves independent of tyranny and autocracy and their belief in the basic rights of the individual. On Memorial Day we honor, in particular, those who gave their lives in support of those principles and those who stood ready to make the sacrifice if it became necessary. We also pay tribute to those who as they lived their lives, lived only for the purpose of making the world a better place to live in without thought for their own welfare or advancement. May they rest in peace.

It behooves us all to take inventory of ourselves to see just what we are doing to uphold and maintain the principles for which our forebears lived and died. How many of us realize that to have something we must give something; if we want honor and respect for ourselves we must honor and respect others; if we want our rights observed we must observe the rights of others. If we stand by while our neighbor's rights are taken away from him the time will surely come when ours will be taken from us.

It has always been a precept of our Nation that a man was innocent until proven guilty yet we have the example of a national Senator making accusations against numerous individuals, under his Congressional immunity, and then practically demanding that they prove themselves guilty. To date he has not sustained one of his charges. When he is asked for proof of his accusations he replies by making more accusations. We wonder if this man ever heard of God's commandment "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor." Perhaps he thinks that as long as those accused do not belong to his political party they are not neighbors, or else that anything done in the name of politics is permissible. Unfortunately all too many people in high places seem to feel that they are not subject to the laws of God and try to make their own laws.

When Senator Pepper, of Florida, lost the recent primary election for renomination as Senator all the reactionary press hailed it as a sure sign that liberalism as exemplified by the Fair Deal was all washed up and that the Republicans would again take control of the next Congress after the fall elections. When Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon, who is more liberal than many Democrats, and because of that had won the displeasure of his party, refused to fade out of the picture but on the contrary insisted on running for renomination they tried to scare him off by trotting out a real reactionary to oppose him. Morse didn't scare a bit and to make the story short, the party decided it had better support Morse or stand a chance of losing out on other State offices with the result that Morse won very handily. Morse had the support of organized labor as he is against the Taft-Hartley Law.

When Governor Duff of Pennsylvania ran for the nomination for Senator against the Grundy candidate he too was successful because he ran as a liberal as against a reactionary.

In both these cases the press practically about-faced and hailed them as an indication that the Republicans had everything under control when the truth is that these two men actually oppose everything that the G.O.P. has stood for. It is this effort of the press to always appear to be right that has caused it to be wrong so many times in recent years. They actually seem to practice one of Hitler's axioms, that is, "If you tell a big enough lie and tell it often enough people will come to believe it." So when they tell you about the many union men that want the T H Law or how the majority is against the National Health and Hospitalization Bill, don't you believe it. Do some checking on your own account and you will find that they print a lot of wishful thinking and try to make you believe it as fact. Remember the Communists too will tell you anything under the sun to attain their ends but at least they don't pretend to abide by the law of God. In years gone by many men were honest because it was "the best policy" in other words it paid to be honest. It must be that today it pays better not to be strictly honest.

Let US not follow their example for that way lies eventual ruin. Let us be honest with our union brother and all other neighbors as well as ourselves. Let us see to it that honest men are elected to public office and that they

honestly live up to their promises, even if it means giving up going to a ball game or a bowling match or an evening with your television receiver.

FREDERICK V. EICH, P. S.

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Evansville Mourns for Brother Wahnsiedler

L. U. 16, EVANSVILLE, IND.—Local Union No. 16 has lost another beloved Brother and a good union man, Fred Wahnsiedler, Sr. His passing is indeed a loss to the Brotherhood as well as to his family.

June 15th is the date set for the program of our 14 graduating apprentices when they will receive their diplomas. The program will be a little different this year as it has been set up to include the graduating apprentices of all crafts in one combined program. This is the first time that a program such as this has been attempted and we hope that it will promote better relationship as well as a chance to get better acquainted with the different crafts. The speakers have not been named as yet, however, we will have very efficient and prominent men for this occasion.

Contracts have been signed in all our units except Bedford, Indiana and progress is being made there.

Local 16 electricians are getting a good course in amphibious work—rain for the past few weeks has been continuous. Naturally this has slowed work — but, everything happens for the best they say. The wives of our members are really getting a break—our good "wire twisters" are finding out what the "better-half" is doing at house cleaning time. Some are learning fast how to "Push the Old Rag Mop." We hope it will not be too long before they will again be "twisting wire" and leaving the household chores to the "little woman."

J. E. WAPLE, B. M.

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Baltimore's Bowlers Have Turkey Blowout

L. U. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.—Wow! The boys of Local 28 have done it again. Whenever you want something put over in a big way, just call on them. This time it was the Local 28 Bowling League composed entirely of local electricians and apprentices with Brother John Franz, president.

The winter bowling season has drawn to a close and the league held its annual banquet. Your correspondent had the extreme pleasure of being a guest. The incomparable program was entirely in the hands of Brothers John Franz, Steve Duhan, and George Feund. Brother Lou Polley was in charge of selecting and purchasing the prizes and trophies.

The dinner was a turkey platter with all of the trimmings. It was definitely a work of culinary art. Everything including the service was perfect. The dessert was most novel, it was an ice cream mold in the shape of a bowling pin. Cute don't you think?

Trophies were awarded to the members of each of the first three teams. Trophies were also awarded to individuals for their respective accomplishments throughout the year. To make the evening even brighter, there was also a drawing for door prizes for the ladies. All of this was followed by dancing with music furnished by Ad Leider and his NBC Band.

To give you an idea of how much fun was had throughout the year and how hard the fellows had to fight to win a place in the winning circle, on the last night of the season two teams had to roll off a set to decide the third place position. I would call that very tight playing.

Among the distinguished guests that were present at the invitation of the bowling league were: Brother Clem Preller and his assistant from Local 26 in Washington; Brother Carl Scholtz and Brother George Neukomm, both from our own Local 28. These guests were the ones who presented the trophies to the winning teams.

What I really admired about the whole party was, that it was all engineered and paid for with funds accumulated by the bowling league.

Every once in awhile we meet someone who is blessed with an outstanding personality. The one I met at the banquet was so blessed. A wonderful conversationalist and truly the life of the party. She was the wife of our Recording Secretary Lou Polley.

A politician is a fellow who will lend you his umbrella when the sun is shining but wants it back the minute it starts to rain. That is something you should think of during the coming primary election. Be sure that you are registered and most of all be sure to vote for the candidate that is for labor.

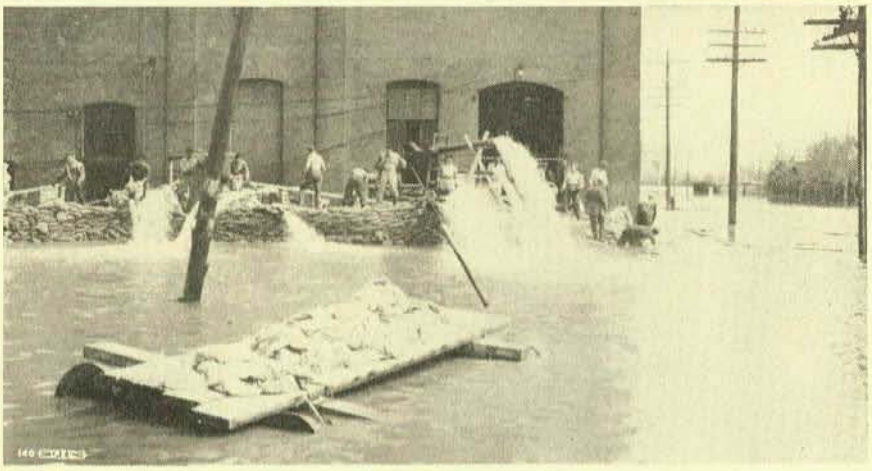
As the month draws to a close so shall this little note, with this little reminder, "If you are the sort of person who doesn't know his own mind, for heaven's sake, don't be stupid enough to ask for an introduction."

A. S. ANDERSON, P. S.

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Members Help Fight Winnipeg Flood





Our local unions in Winnipeg sent in these pictures of their recent flood. Some of the snaps show our members working to help control the flood waters. The men were not identified.

Washington P. U. D. Gives 8c Increase

L. U. 77, SEATTLE, WASH.—Business Manager L. C. Smith reports that Grays Harbor Public Utility District No. 1 received eight cents per hour,

vacations of two weeks to 10 years with one added day per year up to three weeks, hook straps and safety belts furnished, sick leave extended from 60 to 90 days and 90 days additional sick leave for on-the-job accidents, laundry service for mechanics, and clothing furnished to men for boiler repairs.

In an NLRB election for the Benton Rural Electrification Association, L. U. 77 was favored unanimously to represent the employes.

Recently a copy of "Rules governing the working conditions and wages of all linemen and groundmen" for the Washington Water Power Company, which operates in the Eastern part of the State of Washington, dated May 19, 1913 came into my possession. For someone such as myself, who is not much older than this document, what it revealed regarding changed conditions is fascinating. At that time WWP must have been a small company, but none the less, there were no less than nine different classifications of linemen, three of groundmen, and three teamsters. Some classifications were heavy eaters, or perhaps more finicky in what they ate, because the board deduction varied from $1.00 per day to $5.25 per week. Everyone worked a six-day week, but if you were unlucky enough to reside in the country the week consisted of 54 hours compared to 48 in town. A four-horse teamster got five dollars more per month than the two-horseman and since the "Auto Truck Driver" doubtless took his life in hand every time he drove, WWP allowed him five dollars above either of the others. There were "Gang Foremen" at five dollars per and then there were "Head Gangmen" worth only $4.75, the difference depending upon the number of men, since less than five cost the foreman a quarter a day. The beginning groundman got $2.50, the common garden variety $2.75, while the "Special" on-his-toes-give-her-hell-grunt packed off the prize $3.00 per day. The city lineman apparently was a weak sister working but eight hours a day, but out where the pavement ended, the rugged boys made $5.06 for nine that is the super or 1st-class lineman. The 2nd-class out-in-the woods received $4.50 which seemed to require principally the ability to work 750 or less all by his little self. A 3rd class man on the other hand had to be able to do all kinds of line work except work on live wires.

J. M. HAMMOND, P. S.

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Successful Progress Meeting at Hamilton

L. U. 105, HAMILTON, ONT., CANADA—One of the most successful progress meetings to date in the First Vice-Presidential District has recently been concluded in Hamilton, Ontario, and, although it may be covered quite adequately by the press secretary of Hamilton Local 105, a few more words on the event may not come amiss. The meeting was well attended by delegates from all parts of Canada, some of them travelling from a few miles away, and some from a few thousand miles away.

These progress meetings seem to be improving all the time, with each succeeding one being more interesting and informative than its predecessor, as delegates get to know each other better and exchange news and views of developments in their respective localities.

This most recent progress meeting in Canada was of particular interest due to the presence of International President Tracy and International Secretary Milne who took part in the proceedings. It is the first time that any Canadian meeting has been so honored by the President, and both he and Brother Milne made quite an impression by their addresses to the delegates and their willingness and readiness to answer all questions and discuss problems that were brought up.

Secretary Milne has visited Canada before and has made numerous friends in local unions all over the country and, along with the visit of President Tracy, Canadian members are becoming more aware that they are a part of an International Organization and not just "country cousins."

The other highlight of the gathering was the celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the granting of an I. B. E. W. Charter to Hamilton Local Union 105. A very enjoyable dinner and dance was put on by the Hamilton Local to mark the occasion, at which time President Tracy presented long-service buttons to various members of the Local. Secretary Milne was in fine voice at the banquet and rendered several ballads between courses, much to the pleasure and surprise of those present. On the whole, it was a most memorable affair and President George Reilly and Business Manager Harold Patton, of Local Union 105, along with their Entertainment Committee, are to be congratulated on their fine effort.

W. FARQUHAR, P. S.

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Employment Situation Brightens at Ft. Worth

L. U. 116, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.—I am happy to report that almost all our members are employed again and the future doesn't look so bad. I think there is going to be some good work for 116 before long.

Bro. Fred Otto and Bro. John R. Granger were our elected delegates to the Texas State Federation of Labor Convention, held in San Antonio, Monday, June 26th.

Certificates of completion were presented to 11 of our apprentices, at the second annual Fort Worth apprentice completion and testimonial banquet, held at our hall, May 6th. I know the boys are proud of their certificates, for it represents many hours of work and study. Our Joint Apprenticeship Committee and Local Union 116 is also proud of these boys, for we feel sure they will make good journeymen and good union men.

Scott J. McGinnis, field representative of the Bureau of Apprenticeship, presented certificates to these graduates:

Alton F. Ashcraft, Charles L. Deason, John R. Granger Jr., Vasco F. Griffin, George A. Hagg, Owen L. Hooten, Jesse L. Northcutt, Harold Lee Patterson, James Monroe Staples, George T. Taff and Dean W. Williams.

We are making preparations for a big Labor Day picnic for I.B.E.W. members and their families. We expect a big turn-out and I assure you that there will be lots of fun, good food and refreshments for the young and old. The Labor Day committeemen are N. R. Noack, John Payne and yours truly and if you can give us any suggestions or assist us in any way in making arrangements for a real Labor Day picnic, we will greatly appreciate it.

I have been press secretary for Local 116 for over two years and in that time I haven't missed an issue of the Worker in giving you the news as I saw and heard it. I can't say that I have been the kind of a reporter that our local needs, but I have done the best I could and the criticism I have been getting hasn't helped a lot. Anyone can have the job by contacting our chairman and don't be disappointed in the salary.

EARL ROBINSON, P. S.

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Renovations Made in Kansas City Building

L. U. 124, KANSAS CITY, MO.—Local Union No. 124 in keeping with the spirit of the Centennial Year continues its progress not only in the consistent development of the skills and craftsmanship of its members but in the necessary development of its physical plant in order to achieve the objectives of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The recent improvements in our building undertaken by the officers and the Building Committee complete a long series of plans to make the union headquarters one of the most

efficient and comfortable buildings possessed by any union.

After improvements were made in the meeting hall, the real and vital center of any union, even to the extent of the installation of television, it was recently decided that the other sections of the building should be brought into harmony with the improvements in the meeting hall.

The officers and the Building Committee kept three things in mind in their program for the improvements. In the first place, the assembly room where the members report when out of employment was refurnished and its spacious quarters not infringed upon despite other projects. Secondly, they were conscious of the fact that the continued growth of the union depends upon the caliber of young men coming into the organization. As a result the facilities of the apprentices were improved. Today we have a very fine room which serves as a lecture or study room for the apprentices and also as a meeting place for the Joint Apprenticeship Committee. The Executive Board, too, now has a very fine room in which to meet. This room should aid in the development of better human relations among the members due to the fact that problems of a personal nature can now be handled confidentially and in private. Thirdly, the administrative offices on the third floor have been rearranged and brought up to date. Strangers are impressed by the congenial surroundings in which to wait for appointments and to conduct business. The offices are easily accessible but still retain the necessary privacy when needed. When business dealings with employers and others is necessary, the union does not have to be ashamed of inviting anyone to visit and do business in these tastefully furnished and clean offices.

Local Union No. 124 is to be congratulated upon its forward looking program—here is a union headquarters that would literally shock most of the public which believes union buildings are something between dives and illegitimate dens. On the other hand, the union has done an excellent job and still has not given the impression that here is another of those unions rolling in wealth and as such giving an ostentatious display.

Again congratulations and we hope all unions will follow this precedent of developing physical facilities which aid the union to become an even more integral part of community development in the future.

Our thanks to Brother W. R. Hutchinson, P. S., Local Union 95, Joplin, Missouri, for his kind remarks in the May issue of the Journal, about the manner in which we are conducting our apprenticeship program.

Birmingham Apprentices Honored



Seated, left to right: Joe Griffith, Bernard Brooks, Jr., and T. M. Bowen. Standing, left to right: H. W. Tucker, Jr., and J. K. Atkinson.

Word has just been received that our apprentice, William V. Davis won the contest for the outstanding apprentice of the Seventh District of the NECA. We will have more to tell about this later. We are very proud of Bill Davis and extend our congratulations and best wishes for his success in the national contest.

DON A. MURPHY, P. S.

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Graduate Apprentices Honored at a Banquet

L. U. 136, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—The Joint Apprenticeship Committee, representing the Birmingham Chapter of NECA and Local Union No. 136, sponsored a banquet and graduating exercise at the Molton Hotel with all the electrician apprentices and their wives or sweethearts as special guests.

Lo Petree, state supervisor, Bureau of Apprenticeship, U. S. Department of Labor, was asked to be toastmaster and to present Certificates of Completion to 11 graduating apprentices. Only five could be present.

Included on the program were Ben F. Reeves, business manager, Local Union 136, Ernest Weir, business manager, NECA, Dr. Frazier Banks, superintendent of City Schools and the main speaker, and Mr. Frank Copeland, assistant works manager, American Cast Iron Pipe Company. Mr. Copeland pointed out to the boys that they were going out as journeymen and their success depended upon them. They can go as far as they want to go. They alone will be the judges. The opportunity is here for them. Industry needs and must have skilled people if we keep our free enterprise system as it should be. They were encouraged to keep up their studies and be prepared for all opportunities for going forward.

The other speakers complemented the cooperative spirit that existed in the program. The Federal Government, State Department of Education, labor and management all joined hands to do a good job.

The expenses of the banquet and the entertainment furnished by the Cat Mountain Four were jointly paid for by the union and the contractors' association.

J. W. ANDREWS, F. S.

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Waukegan Local Notes Its 35th Anniversary

L. U. 150, WAUKEGAN, ILL.—As press secretary of Local 150, I am supposed to write the news accordingly, so I will try to do justice to the great event which we have celebrated—our 35th Anniversary, which I hope will meet with the approval of my peers.

I know there are many locals much older but to us this anniversary was indeed a great event.

I'll start from the beginning, though to expound the glorious feast which started off the evening would take a poet instead of a P. S. like me. From cocktails to strawberry shortcake the fried-chicken coming in

At Anniversary Banquet of Waukegan Local



Scene at the banquet held by Local Union 150 to observe its 35th anniversary.

between it was a meal that will linger long in our memories.

After the dinner the minutes of our first meeting were read, also a letter from our International President D. W. Tracy, extending his best wishes to members of Local 150.

Principal Speakers of the evening representing International Vice President M. J. Boyle were his assistants in Local 134, Brother Jerry Baldus, International Representative, 6th district, Brother Tom Murray, business manager, and Brother Jim Quinlan, business representative.

Brother Tom Murray presented the pins to the 35, 30, and 25-year members, also certificates to our apprentices who had completed their four-year training course.

We also had with us, Fred Rickert, President of the Contractors Association, Jack Krider, National Electrical Contractors Association, and many of our local contractors.

Brother Baldus gave a very interesting talk and one that our younger members should remember. The wives of our guests and members added color and gayety to the happy occasion.

Members receiving pins.

35-Year Pins: F. Miller, O. Swan, V. Corley, J. Davis, and G. Holmstead. 30-Year Pins: F. Moroney, W. Vetter, D. R. Ames, A. Totterdell, R. Ames, H. Joerg, J. Schrer, R. Weakly, W. Hundley and W. Schroeder. 25-Year Pins: V. Jersild, F. Cowgill, R. Knudson, H. Larson, A. Panowski, V. Johns, E. Lahey, R. Stupey, W. Hesler, M. Erickson, L. W. Dayton and A. Benson. Apprentice Certificates: H. Witten, J. Dayton, J. Bousson, J. Tyrell, T. Lahey, and J. Malmquist.

AL TANOWSKI, P. S.

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Cites Four Fronts For Labor's Advance

L. U. 205, DETROIT, MICH.—What do railroad electrical workers need and want now? That question, phrased a little differently, was discussed at the last railroad district conference. The answers came quickly and continued to hold the center of attention right up to the time the conference adjourned.

The writer was delegated to represent this local. Though I could not attend the entire two-day meeting, I came away with the feeling that this was time well spent and the work of the conference was of real value to the members in the railroad industry. We should do everything we can to continue to hold conferences as we do now for it gives every local union the chance to bring their problems and ideas to the entire railroad district organization for consideration.

Because the decisions which will shape our program for the future are yet to be made, I want to submit here some of my reactions and ideas developed largely from the conference.

We must advance on many fronts. We can divide our efforts into four general parts: ECONOMIC, LEGISLATIVE, POLITICAL, and ORGANIZATIONAL.

On the ECONOMIC FRONT—

1. Guaranteed annual wage: This will make for individual security and job stability.
2. Paid holidays: Straight time for the holiday and double time if you work will give us holidays we can enjoy.

On the LEGISLATIVE FRONT—

1. Repeal the Taft-Hartley Act: Labor must be free to progress for only then can America progress.
2. Amend the Railway Labor Act: Railroad workers must have the opportunity to establish the union shop.
3. Amend the Railroad Retirement Act: Railroad retirement benefits should be increased in proportion to the contribution and at least, adjustments should be made to the extent and limit of an actuarily sound fund.

On the POLITICAL FRONT—

1. Support Labor's League for Political Education: Your $2.00 contribution is a good investment in the success of our legislative program.

On the ORGANIZATIONAL FRONT—

1. Eliminate "B" membership on railroads: We can increase the strength of our organization on railroads and make our division

the most important section of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. One union-one-man-one vote.

2. Repair the weak links: Get information from the Railway Employes Department and the International Vice President into the hands of the membership.
   (a) We must give complete information on the 40-hour week to the locals. Grievances start in the local union.
   (b) We cannot fail again to hold up our end in contributions to the L.L.P.E.
   (c) We must step up our educational work, especially where it concerns the rights of the members with regard to Railroad Retirement Benefits, Unemployment Compensation, classification of electrical work, and relations with other organizations.

We have thousands of young men who are new to the railroad industry. Practically all have joined the organization of their respective craft, but very few have stepped into positions of responsibility. A clearly outlined program like the above, but not necessarily this particular program, can be the rallying spirit which will provide a common cause for all of our members to become a united force and, if that can be done, we can succeed all down the line.

W. L. INGRAM, P. S.

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Atlantic City Scribe Has New Typewriter

L. U. 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Enjoyed the May issue of the Journal particularly, the seventh in a series of articles about the I. O.; but this scribe is sorry to say that there are members of Local 211 who have sent in their addresses so that they can get their copies of the WORKER and to this day they have not received them. Sometime back the editor made a notation in one of my articles that the trouble would be looked into and the boys are still waiting. I am now referring to the article MAILING THE JOURNAL. Let's have a little action for the Brothers so they also can have their Journal so they can find out what the score is.

I would like to say at this time that Local 211 had fair representation at the Golden Anniversary of Local 98 and their 50th Anniversary Dinner and Variety Show and Dance held at Broadwood Hotel in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Your scribe was informed that Local 211 had 15 members and 3 of the members' wives attending the affair. I understand a good time was had by all. The dinner was very good and the show that was put on was enjoyed by everyone. The affair was very well attended by locals from all the adjoining states. There were quite a few honored guests attending which space does not permit me to put down here.

Those attending from Local 211 of Atlantic City, N. J. were—Our Business Manager Herbert Stickel, Paul Scott, M. (Bud) Maxwell, Edward Gray, Edward Armbruster, Sam Harvey Sr., Frank Hurley, George Richmond, Walter Smith, Lewis Amendt, George Hess, Ernest Eger, William Morley and wife, Walter Furneisen and wife, and from down Somers Point way Arthur Ford and wife.

Your scribe has a new helper that will be very instrumental in getting his articles off to press. Her name is none other than Elsie—L. C. SMITH, a typewriter, and so far your scribe is using the H. & P. system and to date as a beginner I am—I hope not doing so bad. Of course when my better half gets to feeling better and on her feet again I expect her to do the typewriting for me. After all one cannot go through life with calouses on both tips of his fore fingers.

Just a few fast news tips. Noticed Jack McCormick of Local 211 giving his better half a golf lesson the other day. Also understand that he won a prize in our last tournament, a big fifth of liquor. Also your scribe had the pleasure of having a golf match with Jack Breen of Local 210. Yours truly just managed to nose him out of a couple smackers. Also had brother Ted Stewart as a partner one week end and we managed to get a litle green stuff away from our opponents. Your scribe wasn't doing too badly as he was one under par for the first five holes and ended up playing the front nine two over par. Ted gave me a putting lesson just before we started and I believe that was the clincher that helped us win our match.

And so another article is ended,
All my news is jotted down and blended.
Some of the Brothers may think its splendid,
Others may have been offended.
But I am not one to judge this doubt,
The glory is all I care about,
A last word though, I am not without,
Gentlemen! The patter's petered out.

See you all next month, folks, things are a little better here in Atlantic City at the present time for Local 211. I would like to say before closing that if another A was added to the A.F.L. it would stand for something like this — AMERICA, FIRST, LAST and ALWAYS.

BART "CURLEY" MAISCH, P. S.

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Support for Ferguson In Ohio Is Urged

L. U. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO.—Now that the May primary election is over in the State of Ohio, we, the voters, have selected one Mr. Joseph T. Ferguson as the Democratic candidate for United States Senator from Ohio. Mr. Ferguson has had an enviable record here in the Buckeye State, and will furnish the type of opposition needed to defeat the present Senator Robert A. Taft in the coming November election. Now to be able to defeat the present Senator Taft everyone in Ohio who has any friends in labor in any way, shape, or form must contact every person possible to secure each and every possible vote for Mr. Joseph T. Ferguson on Election Day in November. Your L. L. P. E. has done a good job as far as their funds and ability can go, but remember you and I must do the actual job of voting against Taft. To sum up our job in one small sentence, it is this way: Forget the fact that you may be of a different political view from Joseph Ferguson, but hang onto this important item—that Joe Ferguson is backed all over the State of Ohio by our State Federation of Labor, and should and must get 100 percent backing from all A. F. of L. affiliates all over the state. That, fellow members throughout the state, is your job and mine. Let's get Taft out of Washington for your sake and for the betterment of all labor.

A few items of local interest to our own members, of and about happenings in the families of my fellow members: Brother Michael Boggess and his wife Carmelita recently added their eighth child to their family, which includes seven boys and one girl. Good luck, Mike! If you have one more, Local 212 could use your "nine" as a ball team.

Brother Ferd Fessler and his wife became proud grandparents when their son Donald and his wife, Thyra, became the proud parents of a 5-pound, 7-ounce boy named George Raymond Fessler, born on the third day of March. Best of luck to the new little fellow and to the parents and grandparents.

And here is a marriage of the daughter of the chairman of our Sick Committee. Miss June Traver Rabanus (daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer J. Rabanus) and Mr. Richard E. Fey were married on Saturday, June 3rd, in a beautiful ceremony held at St. George's Church at 10 in

the morning. The reception from 8 o'clock in the evening until the wee small hours was held at the Jefferson Hall and was really enjoyed by the very large congenial crowd who attended. We wish the best of luck to the bride and groom and long years of wedded happiness.

We here of Local 212 are at the present writing waiting for the last Monday in June, which brings us our biennial elections for all elective offices for our officers for the next two years. So Brothers, whoever may be elected, try if you can to give all of your officers your full cooperation.

So for this time I shall once again say "au revoir" from Local 212's News-Hound,

E. M. SCHMITT, P. S.

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B. C. Linemen Get $1.78, Said Tops in Canada

L. U. 213, VANCOUVER, B.C., CANADA.—Since our last report Local 213 has hung up a victory which we feel will be pretty hard to beat. We have won a wage increase for our contractors' linemen of 24 cents per hour, bringing their rate up to $1.78, tops in Canada.

Nothing worthwhile comes easy and this was no exception. Negotiations had gone on for months. The contractors bargained through a lawyer (a new departure) and stubbornly refused to meet the rate called for in our master contract. The union did everything within its power to avoid strike action but was on the point of calling the men out when the employers caved in.

We feel there are three main reasons for this success:

1. The 95 per cent strike vote of the 430 men concerned which indicated their determination to win.

2. The special $10 monthly strike assessment voted unanimously by the local to continue as long as it was needed.

3. The solid support of the whole local, electrical operating, manufacturing and line department behind the contractors' men.

These three factors demonstrated the high morale of the local and backed up the militant bargaining policy of our Negotiating Committee ably led by our business manager, George Gee. We feel it is proof that wage increases can be won when backed by 100 per cent union solidarity.

A second success is the settlement of the Neon strike after nine weeks on the picket line. These Brothers in the electrical fixtures field defeated a company attempt to cut wages 15 cents per hour and won a wage boost of four and a half per cent. About 50 men were involved.

A new agreement has been signed for our inside wiremen boosting wages to $1.78 and setting up a welfare plan to which the employer is to contribute two cents per hour per man.

Finally a new agreement with the city of New Westminster gives the electrical maintenance crew the same rates won by the contractors' men plus a better deal on paid vacations and other job concessions.

We are naturally glad to see our members get a little better standard of living through an increased wage rate. They need it up here as the cost of living, at a record high now, is still rising. Industry can well afford to pay, as profits are also at a very high level.

We feel that wage increases give purchasing power to the people who need it most. That increases the demand for goods and creates employment which is badly needed today. It seems to us that our economy would be in a much healthier condition if profits were reduced and wages substantially increased.

TOM FORKIN, P. S.

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Negotiations Under Way at Toledo, Ohio

L. U. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO—Negotiations are now under way between Local 245 and the Toledo Edison Company in regard to a new wage contract. The local saw fit to reject the company's first offer of three, four and six cents and efforts to reach an agreement have been resumed. Serving on the committee with President Steven LaPorte are Brothers Julius Letterman, Oliver Myers, Ed Rogers, Frank Osburne, Vincent Wise, Carl Standriff and Herman Moore — replaced by George Thomas. The International Representative of the Fourth District, Brother Jim Knight, has also sat in at some of the sessions.

Recent death in the local was Brother Glen Limes, a member of the local for 14 years.

Brothers Anthony Fox and James Bodette have retired and are enjoying a well-deserved rest.

Members of Brother Bob Barber's line gang are out of town on a job of erecting 60-some high tension towers to extend the Toledo Edison Company's service in the vicinity of Stryker, Ohio.

Remember—REGISTER NOW—if you are not a registered voter.

PAUL SCHIEVER, P. S.

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Phoenix Couple Has Large Bird Collection

L. U. 266, PHOENIX, ARIZ.—Local 266, located in the Salt River Valley and the surrounding area of Phoenix, Arizona is most proud to have among its membership, Brother Walter Frazee. Walter was the first to join the union from the Yard and Warehouse group of the Salt River Valley Water Users, with which Local 266 has its contract.

Walter and his wife Zina, are known throughout the state of Arizona for their many philanthropies, especially among underprivileged children. The doors of their home are constantly open for the care of the homeless and needy. Mr. and Mrs. Frazee are also the proud parents of two married daughters, Thelma and Mabel and have two grandchildren.



Walter and Zina Frazee

Along with the above duties they seem to find time to breed and raise what amounts to a small menagerie. The following list is just a sample of the over 400 birds, dogs and monkeys that the Frazees have:

Basenji and Cocker Dogs
Java and Marmasett Monkeys
Silver Pheasants
Golden Pheasants
Red Jungle Fowls
Parrots
Magpies
Red Cardinals
Rice Birds
Orange Weavers
Canaries
Nine varieties of Finches.

Among the most recent addition to the collection is a Basenji Barkless Dog, which are are rare and are found most frequently in the Belgium Congo. Six little Basenji's entered the Frazee household late last year and another litter is expected this summer. The Basenji along with the peculiarity of not being able to bark, have a natural oil on their skin which eliminates ticks and fleas. When the first litter was born the Frazees received front-page pictures in the local press and many Pacific Coast Dailies.

What started out to be a hobby

about 15 years ago has developed into a rather lucrative business for Walter and Zina. They are shipping birds and dogs all over the country and have branched out to the point that their two daughters who reside in Bonners Ferry, Idaho, serve as agents for them in the Northwest territory.

Presently on their properties located at 1720 E. Mohave St., here in Phoenix, they have under construction a combined aviary and feed store. This is to be completed in about 30 days and will be the only one of its kind in this vicinity.

Brother Frazee with all his interests never is very far from the scene as far as the organized labor movement in the state of Arizona is concerned. New employes are not working too long before Walter is expounding to them the benefits accrued by being a member of Local 266. As a result he has a long personal list signed to membership in the union.

JOHN G. O'MALLEY, R. S.

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Brother McKelvy Gets Akron Inspector Job

L. U. 306, AKRON, OHIO—It is with a great deal of pleasure that the local union has made additional progress by having one of its journeymen members appointed by Mayor Slusser of the City of Akron to serve as electrical inspector in the building department. The new appointee is Brother Paul C. McKelvy who will serve along with another of our veteran members on the Inspection Staff, Brother Charles A. Mellinger. Brother Mellinger, who was formerly business manager of Local Union No. 306, is in the 14th year on the Inspection Staff.

We also wish to report that Fourth Year Apprentice Brother Edwin M. Tyler was selected by our Apprenticeship Training Committee as the local union's outstanding apprentice to take the competitive examination of this N.E.C.A.'s district outstanding apprentice. N.E.C.A. will select the outstanding apprentice for this district at their Bedford Springs, Pennsylvania, meeting next month.

Construction work in our territory has gotten off to a slow start this spring due to adverse weather conditions. We make the prediction at this time that 60 per cent of all construction work will be in the residential field.

We wish to express our thanks to neighboring local unions in Cleveland, Youngstown, Warren and Canton for furnishing much needed employment to members of Local Union No. 306 while our employment was not sufficient to go around.

W. G. "FRANK" STUIBER, P. S.

Recounting the History Of Local Union No. 326

L. U. 326, LAWRENCE, MASS.—June 2, 1950 is a "Red Letter" day for Local 326. Just 17 years ago a group of linemen came down to Lawrence from Lowell with plans for organizing a local union to combat the New England Power Company.

With a rapidly decreasing wage scale, loss of every worth-while condition of employment, a refusal to bargain with old Local 326 which for many years had a "closed shop agreement" with the Lawrence Gas and Electric Company, the Lawrence linemen welcomed their Lowell Brothers with open arms.

A series of meetings was held, first one in Lowell, next one in Lawrence. Then an independent union was formed and the old timers will remember the New England Utility Council of Utility Workers with John F. O'Neill for president, Jim Nelson of Malden, secretary, Charles Erwin of Lowell, Miles O'Connor of Boston, Mike Donovan of Lawrence, Bob Strahan of Everett, the vice presidents.

We will never forget the wild and exciting meetings of 1933 held in Eagles Hall, Lawrence, Massachusetts. Finally under the capable maneuvering of John F. O'Neill, Michael Donovan and John Havey, our late respected and beloved Brother International Vice President Charles D. Keaveney assisted by our esteemed and admired International Representative Walter Kenefick, Local 326 was organized and given a charter to be known as the Merrimack Valley Local 326.

Our Gas and Office Workers accepted a charter from the American Federation of Labor, Local 19139 and in a very short time were accepted into the Brotherhood and given a charter, Local 1006.

Our Lowell Office Workers were organized into Local 1015, Haverhill Office Workers into Local 989 which later took over the Amesbury Office Workers.

Shortly after the new officers were installed, John F. O'Neill, president and business manager assisted by our International Vice President Charles D. Keaveney organized the electrical workers of Haverhill, Newburyport, Amesbury and Tewksbury. The organizing of the New England Power Service Company followed by Locals 326 and 104, by Business Manager John F. O'Neill of Local 326 and Business Manager Frank Smith of Local 104.

Business Manager of Local 326 organized the Electrical Workers of Gardner Electric Light Company, Athol Gas and Electric Company, Wachusetts Electric Light Company, Middlesex County Electric Light Company, Hudson Municipal Electric Light Company.

Finally Local 326 went into the contract field and after some misunderstanding and through the cooperation of our good friend, our present International Vice-President, John Regan, we were awarded the jurisdiction of Camp Devens and Camp Bedford.

Some of these Companies, through amalgamation of companies and with the cooperation of Labor's Enemy No. 1—The Taft-Hartley Law, fell by the wayside.

But the Merrimack Valley remained intact—stronger than ever—until today we are recognized with due respect to Local 104 as the Linemen's Local of New England championing the cause of utility workers; meter men, power house men, employes of the steam plants, etc.—the stand-out utility union of power and light employes of New England—ready and willing to cooperate with any union—any time—any where.

Local 326, A and BA members have enjoyed working with Bart Saunders, business manager of Local Union 104; Sam Donnelly, business manager of Local 96; Tom Kearney, business manager of Local 99; Larry McLoughlin, business manager of Local 588 and our aristocratic Brothers—The Cable Splicers Local 396 and their business manager, Sir Maurice J. Powers and his predecessor as business manager.

Locals 326, 104, 96, 99, 588 and 396 represent the employes of the New England Power Company.

We have also had over the years the most pleasant relationship among our co-workers who are represented by John (Mike) Havey, business manager of Local 1006; Charles Erwin, business manager of Local 1015 and John L. Calhane, business manager of Local 989 who recently passed away.

Local 326, A and BA members has signed an agreement called a union shop agreement as of February 24, 1950 for a period of two years. This agreement shows the progress of Local 326, over a space of 17 years. This is our 16th contract with companies affiliated with the New England Power Company.

We express our sincere appreciation to our International Officers whose support was unstinted over the years, step by step, ever progressing, until today we enjoy working conditions comparable as a whole with conditions of employment enjoyed by any local union in the Brotherhood.

It has been a long and sometimes bitter struggle to get where we are today and as long as we stick together, bound to each other by our membership in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, we will continue to go along the happy road to prosperity and success.

Exhibit at Rockford Home Show



The display, constructed by journeymen and apprentices of Local Union 364, was a feature of the Rockford, Illinois Home Show of 1950.

Our youngest Brothers, the G. I.'s of World War 2, came home to enjoy the fruits of this long drawn out battle and are proving to the old members that when the time comes they will be ready to carry the banner of our Brotherhood in a manner that will make the old timers proud of them. They are up and coming and their leadership will be accepted as time goes merrily on and we of the old school retire to our justly earned reward.

Local 326 held its 16th Annual Memorial Pilgrimage on March 11, 1950 under the leadership of Jim Heelon of Lowell. The services were held in St. Margaret's Church, Lowell, Massachusetts, in honor of the deceased members of our Brotherhood. The date selected being a tribute to our late Brother Patrick Callahan of Lawrence, Massachusetts, electrocuted in Lawrence.

Every year, though our honored list of dead grows greater, our membership turnout grows still greater which is a real tribute to the sincerity of the membership of Local 326.

And under the capable guidance of our Business Manager John F. O'Neill and with the whole-hearted cooperation of the officers and members of Local 326, we will go forward to many years of successful efforts in behalf of all the members of Local 326, A and BA, and in behalf of the members and for the best interests of the members of our Brotherhood.

In closing I would like to express the sincere appreciation of our members to the officers of our local union, Fred Gleason, president; Bill Hamilton, vice president; John Doyle, secretary; Fred Barnes, financial secretary; Andy Burns, treasurer and to our Executive Board Members, Tim O'Connor, Bill Boyle, Bob Scully, Frank Finnegan, Harry Greaves, Bill Hamilton and to our Business Manager John O'Neill and his Assistant Business Managers, Fred Gleason and Jim Kelley of Lowell, John Moreau of Lawrence, Henry Spring of Amesbury, Dan Eaton of Newburyport, Joe Hutton of Haverhill, and Carl Lind of Tewksbury for their untiring efforts in the behalf of our entire membership.

And last but not least, to our International Vice President John Regan, and to our International Representative Walter Kenefick who have worked untiringly in our behalf, our sincere thanks and appreciation.

JOHN J. DOYLE, P. S.

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Delegates to Maine Convention Elected

L. U. 333, PORTLAND, ME.—Miss J. Maud Lowe, Forest Smith, Walter Mank Jr., Walter Simpson and President Horace E. Howe were elected delegates to the Maine State Federation of Labor Convention convening at Old Orchard Beach, June 13 to 17th at a meeting of Local 333, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers at the AFL Labor Temple recently. Alternates elected include Arlene Malloy, Irvin Barton, Roger Nelson and James S. Hamilton Jr. Howe is a vice president of the M.S.F.L.

The union went on record as favoring continuation of rent controls for another year. It also passed a resolution unanimously supporting Federal Public Housing and commending the report of the Citizens Housing Committee headed by Co-chairmen Raymond MacCubrey and John Fitzgerald. It urged the Portland City Council to appoint a Housing Authority as the first necessary step to obtain Federal Public Housing for low income groups. Employes of the Central Maine Power Company at Limerick were accepted into membership and initiated.

H. E. HOWE, Pres. and B. M.

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Exhibit by Apprentices At Rockford Home Show

L. U. 364, ROCKFORD, ILL.—Enclosed is a picture of the electricians apprenticeship exhibit at the Rockford, Illinois, 1950 Home Show taken by John Stewart, one of our members which I thought might be of interest to other members.

The exhibit and demonstrations were sponsored, planned and conducted by the Rockford Construction Electricians Joint Apprenticeship Committee, which was established in 1946 with the assistance of Mr. Alvin A. Dost, field representative of the Bureau of Apprenticeship, U. S. Department of Labor, and has operated the local apprenticeship program in such a manner that it has proven to be a real asset to the local and a credit to the industry. This committee is composed of Brothers Ed Johnson, Clayton Senneff, and Lloyd Ward, representatives of Local Union 364, and Cecil Wood, Earl Welden, and Elmer Johnson, electrical contractors of Rockford and vicinity.

The exhibit was constructed by journeymen and apprentice members of Local 364 under the capable supervision of Lloyd Ward, committee secretary, and Business Representative Ed Shenberger.

Materials, instruments and equipment used, the construction and demonstrations were furnished by the electrical contractors. The lighting and space were donated by the Rockford Real Estate Board.

Apprentices demonstrated the hazards of inadequate and out-dated wiring and the value and importance of having all electrical work done by qualified union journeymen during the five days of the exposition.

The exhibit attracted a good deal of attention and we believe that this public exhibition of the skill and craftsmanship of our journeymen, and

the demonstrations showing that we are maintaining these skills and the high standards of craftsmanship through a formal apprenticeship program developed by our industry and approved by the apprenticeship training agencies of the Federal Government, will have a worthwhile effect in making the public more conscious of the value and importance of using only skilled union journeymen, will stimulate our apprentices' pride in their trade and their interest in our union, and will help to increase the demand for the services of our members in the future.

RUSSELL STEVENS, R. S.

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Work Slows to Walk At Lynn, Massachusetts

L. U. 377, LYNN, MASS.—In a somewhat delayed report I find at the present time there is nothing in the way of business to relay. Work has slowed down to a walk causing quite a lot of unemployment among the Brotherhood, although there are a considerable number of projects on the planning boards, but like the rest of the reports across the land business on a new construction basis seems stymied. We can only guess as to the outcome. Maybe the election between the U.E. and the I.U.E.-CIO which is to be held today in this area, for the right of collective bargaining with the General Electric Company, will give some insight as to the way big business will progress. There is one thing certain, however, our own conditions are the best ever as are those in the rest of the Brotherhood, thanks to the advice and good management of our respective business managers and officers.

In the last two State conventions I have attended, the trend of conversation has been the same in all localities, not many changes in any negotiations of new agreements which seems to indicate that we have reached our peak. Now the problem is to hold the line such as watching out for the backsliders, congressmen, and senators. Support our building Trades Councils, Political Education Leagues and cooperate fully with our International Vice Presidents, always bearing in mind how hard and long it is to get a good condition and how fast we can lose it. By keeping these thoughts we do a great deal in holding our gains.

Well in view of the fact that our International Convention is fast approaching I am looking forward, God permitting, to meeting up with a lot of old acquaintances but bearing in mind where it is to be held, I think it wise that we don't have any conversations under them there coconut trees in case of any sudden winds.

Phoenix Hunter and His Prize Trophy



Local Union No. 387, Phoenix, Arizona, has sent us this picture of Brother Lewis Lawes with the 190-pound deer which he shot during the last hunting season. The deer was entered in a local contest and won the prize for the widest spread (37 inches.)

We here are planning a picnic in the very near future and if any of you neighboring Brothers would care to come you are cordially invited to attend. We usually have a very good time with a very small casualty list.

Sorry at this time I can't report a number of big jobs in this area as I know our very worthy Business Manager Oliver would get a great deal of pleasure in placing a lot of the Brothers both in and out of town to work but in view of the fact that we have little to nothing at present I will at this time bow out.

DON PENDLETON, R. S.

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Delegates to Joint Meeting Are Elected

L. U. 390, PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS—Brother Ernest Gones and Joe Miller, business manager and president of 390 respectively were elected to be delegates to the joint progress meeting of the IBEW and the NECA in Wichita, Kansas. President Miller declined in favor of vice president "Dutch" Kruger, so Ernest and "Dutch" made the trip, and brought back a report that was pleasing to 390's membership. At this meeting they were proud to be able to report that there is not a single unfair or unorganized electrical contract shop in the Port Arthur jurisdiction; and all are paying regularly the one percent assessment into our National Electrical Benefit Fund, which as you know is our pension fund.

Needless to say of course conditions like this were not built in a day, however we have had almost 100 percent union electrical workers in this area for about 20 years. In all these years we can recall only one contractor who was unfair and remained in business over a few months, and he was outside the city, but we are glad to report he is on the fair list now and doing fine. L. U. 390 is indebted to many of her members for this enviable record but all will agree that the one man who did ever so much more than the rest was Brother Joe A. Verret who as BM of 390 for 17 years guided the destinies and policies for this area. Thanks again Joe and all the rest of you guys.

We are proud of another indication that 390 is attaining maturity. The membership recently voted to open our meetings with a prayer. Nine out of 10 of these hard-looking and hard-talking electricians, like me, that you can talk to will tell you they are trying to live in "love and charity with their neighbor" according to the teachings of Jesus Christ, but boy-oh-boy you sure couldn't tell it by attending some of our meetings. We feel that opening with a prayer reminds all of us of our obligation to "love thy neighbor as thyself," and is working to eliminate many harsh words which would have resulted in more hard feeling between the members, and is tending to bring us closer to each other and make the word Brotherhood in IBEW more than just a word. Our vice president "Dutch" Kruger ordinarily leads our prayer and does a highly commendable job of it.

J. W. Miller, George Cantrell and Fred Canada were sent as delegates to the LEPL meeting in Austin and brought back comprehensive, worth

while reports which were well received by our membership.

George W. Creswell and his wife have left by boat to go to England where George will work with some more 390 boys, Jack Verret, Buddy Leach and G. I. Thompson engaged in building a refinery by Foster Wheeler Co. George quit a good job here to go to England. He was general foreman (electrical) on a big store building being built by Sears Roebuck & Co. The McClure Electric Company of Dallas was the electrical contractor on this job.

"Benny" Bendixen is gone on a job in South America for the Gulf Oil Corporation.

C. REVERE SMITH, P. S.

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Honor Gompers' Memory At Mobile Meeting

L. U. 505, MOBILE, ALA.—Let me start this off with something about our Samuel Gompers Centennial Dinner held in the ball room of the Hotel Admiral Semmes on the night of the 27th of April. This dinner was sponsored by the Mobile Central Trades Council.

The dinner was attended by some 400 Mobile trade unionists, their ladies and invited guests.

All the speakers (there were not many in number) made some reference to the late Samuel Gompers, founder and long-time president of the American Federation of Labor, and one speaker Lew Rhodes of Atlanta, Georgia, Southern organization director for the American Federation of Labor, talked about the late Samuel Gompers and portrayed him as the pioneer in the organized labor movement in the United States.

But, the Gompers centennial was only a background for a rousing two-hour rally to induce members of the AF of L unions to go to the polls on election day and vote for the friends of labor.

The climax was reached when Sam Douglas of Birmingham, president of the Alabama State Federation of Labor hit the enemies of labor with all the harsh words at his command. And even mentioned these enemies by name.

Besides the speakers others at the speakers table and who were introduced to the audience were: County Commissioner and candidate for State Senator Joseph N. Langan; Probate Judge W. C. Taylor; Sheriff W. H. Holcombe; William Mc Sorley of Washington, D. C., assistant national director of Labor's League for Political Education; Cal Tanner, head of the Mobile Maritime Trades Council; Wilson H. Rowland, international representative of the Butchers' and Meat Cutters Union; Walter Harrington, president of Mobile Building Trades Council; S. A. Shannon, president of the Mobile Metal Trades Council and business manager of 505; Dreaper Doyle, international vice president of the Moulders' Union; S. A. Alsup, business manager of the Mobile Building Trades Council; Hugh Brown of Birmingham, secretary-treasurer of the Alabama State Federation of Labor; Bennie Murray, international vice president of the Iron Workers Union; and Leo Werneth, president of the Mobile branch of Labors' League for Political Education.

C. H. Applewhite, chairman of the program committee, acted as toastmaster. Morris Alpert, president of the Central Trades Council, welcomed the guests. The Rev. George Wascovich minister of the First Christian Church gave the invocation.

Well, the folks of Florida saw fit to pass up Senator Pepper in favor of George A. Smathers. Personally I didn't expect Smathers to win, but wasn't surprised that he did. What surprised me was that he won by 63,000 votes. That is a lot of votes. The A.F. of L. in Florida went all out for Pepper, and from all accounts worked hard for him, but Pepper's number was up and that just seems to be the answer.

Now you boys in Ohio, judging from what I read these days, I think that most Republicans and quite a few Democrats think that Senator Taft is going back to Washington, D. C., as the Senator from Ohio.

It looks to me as if that job as Senator from Ohio was turned over to him, when Joseph T. Ferguson was winner in the Democratic primaries. Well, right or wrong, from what I read, they consider that Ferguson was the weakest candidate the Democrats could have picked. Well, that is to be seen.

I sure do hope that Ferguson will fool the "wise boys." The boys of Ohio must feel that they could win with Ferguson or they wouldn't have put him there.

So people of Ohio, just don't desert the ship. Go the limit for him. Work and work hard. Let every man put his shoulder to the wheel. It is a job that must be done. No ifs and ands about it. So buckle down to the job ahead. And when voting time comes see to it that all your boys do their voting, and when it comes time to count, let the results answer two fold. If Taft happens to win, let him know that he has been in a fight. Second, let it put him on notice that four years hence he can expect the same treatment, only with more determination to beat him, and you will.

The Democratic primaries in Alabama came out very well for us. We lost in two places—the two that we should have won. One was to Representative Frank Boykin, who won over our man Joe Thompson. The other was Joseph Langan a candidate to represent Mobile in the state senate. These two were really hard ones to lose. And the defeat was harder to take. But being a democratic country, the majority rules.

Au revoir and pleasant dreams until next month.

PERCY E. JOHNSON, P. S.

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Montreal Elects Delegates to Miami

L. U. 568, MONTREAL, QUE., CAN.—The item of importance at our last regular meeting was the election of delegates for our International Convention in Miami, Florida.

After some controversy as to how the election should be carried out, we succeeded in electing three delegates. They are Brothers A. Bastien, Hugh La Fleur, and our business manager, Brother W. Chartier. Two alternate delegates were also chosen: Brothers J. A. R. Bourbonniere and C. Letourneau.

I believe some of our Brothers were a little disappointed; let's wish them better luck next time. This is no pleasure trip, as some of our Brothers seem to think. However, now that we have elected three of our members, let's give them all our support and encouragement.

Work is progressing slowly in our district, but quite a few of our Brothers are still on the bench.

The major contracts at the present in the Montreal District are the Dow Brewery by the Canadian Comstock Co. of Montreal, the Shell Oil Off-Site Facilities and Poly Plant Refinery by the Fluor Corporation Ltd. of Los Angeles and Arthur G. McKee of Cleveland, Ohio, and Woolworth Department Stores by Roxborough Electric of Toronto, Ontario. All the above are 100 percent union contracts.

However, this is not the proper time for our Brothers to head for Montreal; it's always safer to contact your own business agent first. Right now, Local 568 is trying its best to look after its own family, and we still have some unemployment.

The invitation still goes to all our Brothers on vacation to come and pay us a visit. The address is 3560 St. Lawrence Blvd.

A friendly reminder to all American Brothers who wish to drive through Ontario, to stay sober: because there is a campaign going on at the present for saner driving, and they are proposing to pick cars at random, and to blood-test the drivers suspected of being under the influence of liquor.

So play safe, Brothers, and spend your vacations in the good old pro-

vince of Quebec! My apologies to our Brothers from Toronto. For the benefit of our American Brothers, I might add that a friendly rivalry has always existed between Montreal and Toronto, comparable to the one existing between New York City and Brooklyn. It's all in good spirit.

If any of our apprentices are interested in taking evening courses, all you have to do is contact our Business Manager and let him know of the branch you're interested in. Those courses are all free and the instructors are all members in our local. The main subjects taught include motor winding, illumination and transformers (sub-station), and many others of interest.

So all you fourth year apprentices on the verge of taking your license, give the girl friend a few evenings off and take advantage of those free lectures; you will be glad you did later on.

I often wonder how many of our Brothers read the editorials of our Worker's Journal. I always figured the editorials of a newspaper or magazine are the backbone of the whole edition. So read your Journal, Brothers, and more especially the editorials, and find out why our union is called a brotherhood, and its real purpose in the labor movement.

Our local took in another seven "A" members and 20 "BA" members this past month. Our business manager, Brother W. Chartier, is doing all he can to boost up our membership. He even went to the extent of procuring himself a brand new set of pearly white teeth (upper and lower) so that he can flash a more appealing smile of welcome to the prospective new members!

We regret to report the death of Brother Roger Lavellée. Our most sincere condolences to his family and all his friends.

I will be back again next month with more news and a report of the election of Officers.

LOUIS G. THERIAULT, P. S.

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25-Year Members Feted By Warren, Ohio Local

L. U. 573, WARREN, OHIO—After our regular meeting of April 14, a ceremony honoring members of 25 or more years' standing in the Brotherhood was held. At the same function, certificates of accomplishment were awarded to our late class of apprentices, who are now full-fledged journeymen, having completed the prescribed course as approved by the Joint Committee for Apprenticeship Training for the Electrical Contracting Industry.

The older members received from our president, Warren Webb, pins of merit for the number of years as members. Those being so honored were as follows: E. H. Brock, H. C. Thompson, C. R. Hinckle, George R. Seekins, George L. Fails, J. J. Kuptz, A. W. Hebenstreit, Charles Flagg, and R. I. Kidd, the last three being unable to attend.

The new journeymen receiving awards of graduation were as follows: William Ewing, Wendell Keyser, Joe Mlekush, Louis Powell, Bruce Thomp-

Honoring Veterans and Apprentices



Local Union 573, Warren Ohio, recently honored these old timers. Seated: E. H. Brock, C. R. Hinckle, George Fails, Standing: H. E. Thompson, George Seekins, J. J. Kuptz. The meeting took place April 24.



At the same meeting, graduating apprentices received their certificates. Front row: William Ewing, Bruce Thompson, Harold Everitt, Thomas Crawford, Ken Mathews. Standing: Wendell Keyser, Joe Mlekush, Louis Powell, Eric Offerdahl, Paul Swain, LeRoy Martin, Marlin Hutton, and Harold Ewing.

L. U. 664 Has 40th Anniversary



Orrin Burrows, I.B.E.W. government representative addressing members, friends, distinguished guests and other Local Union delegations at the 40th anniversary dinner-dance of Local 664. Reading left to right are Mrs. Burrows, Mrs. Eugene Maguire, Burrows, John Brandon, Local 664 president, and Capt. L. D. Witgrove, U.S.N., production officer of the Brooklyn Navy Yard.



Charter members, and Old Timers who were honored at the 40th Anniversary Dinner-dance of Local 664, held in the Hotel Granada, Brooklyn, N. Y. on March 25th, 1950 are (seated left to right) Arnt Scheldrup, 25 years; Hyman Nistle, 20 years; William Dirkes, 30 years; Robert Lavender, charter member; Louis DeLisio, 35 years; Emmet E. Kelso, 30 years; William Morgan, 20 years. Rear standing (left to right): Theodore Ruth, vice president, 25 years; George Ryan, dinner chairman, 25 years; Charles Pederson, 25 years; Eugene Maguire, toastmaster of the dinner, 25 years; and John Priante, 25 years.

son, Harold Everett, Paul Swain, Eric Offerdahl, LeRoy Martin, Marlin Hutton, Thomas Crawford, Ken Mathews, and Harold Ewing.

From the enclosed photographs it will be evident that they are a decided asset to the organization in looks, and we are sure that they wlil more than qualify as mechanics.

After these festivities and after a short talk by H. B. Blankenship, I.O. Representative, the evening was spent in having a good time which included refreshments. Assisting greatly in the success of the entire evening was our good neighbor from Local 64, Youngstown, Charles Bowdich, and the following contractors in whose shops most of the graduates received their training: C. H. Hinckle, Hutton Jones Electric Co.; W. I. Lewis, W. I. Lewis Electric Co.; William Amon, Peterson-Webster Electric Co.; and Cliff Boyd, Boyd Electric Co. We are all looking forward to more get-togethers such as this one.

BOB WILSON, P. S.

Pays Tribute to Two Retired Members

L. U. 595, OAKLAND, CALIF.—Your press secretary had the opportunity of sitting down and having a few words with a couple of our "Old Timers," Lou Pollard and Fritz Jansson.

Lou, who spent so much time with us as recording secretary, is enjoying good health at present after recovering from a rather severe attack of asthma a while back. His voice is still as clear as a bell and I believe he would take another crack at the General Engineering Yard if the opportunity presented itself, and I'm not fooling.

Fritz is in fine shape and though retired, he is, in my opinion, as much concerned about the welfare of "595" as any member and much more so than many.

It is often said that there is no substitute for experience and this statement has proved itself correct on many occasions. With this thought in mind, we should like to remind our Brothers that these and other "retired" Brothers have a value far in excess of appearing before us on "Old Timers'" night at Christmas Time in the capacity of Exhibit "A". The future of organized labor most certainly will be a reflection of the past as it always has been and, if we who have the task of shaping the future, will spend only a few moments with these and other Brothers who have stood by the ship for so many years (and they were on deck, not below in a comfortable cabin as passengers) our picture will be much more clearly defined. They have a clear mental picture of the various political characters who have appeared on the scene during the last 35 or 40 years or more and the record that they left behind them. The review of these men and their records is a great factor in creating a firm resolve to vote at all elections.

As you read this Brothers, the June Primary Elections will be over, but the big job will be ahead, to be done in November. We have no desire whatever to destroy the capitalistic system, but we are definitely firm in our purpose to do everything in our power to create an equitable distribution of the profits of this system. We must support and elect candidates who will in turn support a free labor movement and who have a clear understanding of the importance of craft unionism in the industrial and economic life of our nation.

Some progress can be reported on the use of cartridge-fired tools. The Department of Public Relations, through the Division of Industrial Safety, has issued rules and regulations to be applied to the use of

these tools, that have resulted in so many injuries. Further hearings are scheduled with the objective of establishing premium pay, classifications and certificates for men using explosive powered tools.

F. F. EGGERS, SR., P. S.

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New York Local Has Fortieth Anniversary

L. U. 664, NEW YORK, N. Y.—At this time when most locals are looking forward and planning outings, picnics and clambakes, the members and friends of Local 664, naval and labor dignitaries who filled the grand ballroom of the Hotel Granada, Brooklyn, N. Y. on Saturday evening March 25 are still talking about the wonderful time they had, when the local commemorated the 40th anniversary of its founding, with a dinner-dance and entertainment.

A fine turkey dinner was served with a bottle of the best liquor money can buy, plenty of soda and ice, (stop drooling Brothers!) to wash it down, on every table. If a "Pretty Girl is like a Melody" as the late Flo Ziegfeld wrote, then the 10-act, two-hour show was filled with melodies the sweetest this side of heaven.

Congenial Brother Orrin Burrows of Washington, D. C. our government representative was the principal speaker of the evening. He was introduced by Brother Eugene Maguire, toastmaster. In his remarks, Brother Burrows referred to the fight for wage increases throughout the war up to the present day and the victory that has been won by the local. He referred also to the despicable method the military is using in employing military personnel to perform civilian government labor which has always been performed and rightfully so by the latter and its effects upon the number of civilians employed in the government service. He stressed the fight that is being made to overcome this situation and looks forward to its success. The present efforts of Senator Paul Douglas to cut the number of sick leave days, given to civilian government employees, from 15 to 10 and the number of vacation leave days from 26 to 20 is meeting with great opposition, he said, and he does not think they will succeed.

In his closing remarks, after congratulating the officers and members of our local on their splendid production, he announced a 30 percent increase in membership in the I.B.E.W. since the 1948 convention. (Your writer hopes it will be 100 percent by the 1950 Convention in October).

Another who spoke was Brother I. S. Scott, president of the N. Y. State Association of Electrical Workers. Brother Scott in his remarks lauded the work of the members of the local, stating that wherever a Local 664 member is employed whether in our own jurisdiction or elsewhere, he upholds the traditions of the I.B.E.W. through excellent production, safety and brotherhood. He also stated that no matter what the job may be, our local has among its membership the right men to fulfill it.

Among the other speakers were Captain L. D. Whitgrove, U. S. N., production officer of the New York Naval Shipyard, representing Admiral P. B. Nibecker, its commandant who was ill; John Brandon, our president, E. S. Paternoster, master electrician of the Brooklyn Naval Shipyard and Brother Thomas Johnson, our business manager.

Many of the "Old Timers" who could be present were presented with service and merit awards by Business Manager Johnson among whom was Robert Lavender, charter member of the local. Others were Brothers Arnt Scheldrup, 25 years; Hyman Nistle, 20 years; William Dirkes, 30 years; Louis DeLisio, 35 years; Emmet E. Kelso, 30 years; William Morgan, former vice president, 20 years; Theodore Ruth, incumbent vice-president, 25 years; George Ryan, 25 years; Charles Pederson, 25 years; Eugene Maguire, 25 years and John Priante, 25 years.

Many old timers due to the infirmities attendant to age were not able to attend, among whom were William Jarvis, affectionately called "the Father of Local 664," another charter member, and congenial Past President, Jack Skelton who served the local diligently and untiringly for 36 years before he retired in 1946.

Among the gracious ladies present were Mrs. Orrin Burrows, Mrs. I. S. Scott, Mrs. E. D. Paternoster, Mrs. John Brandon, Mrs. Robert Lavender, Mrs. Eugene Maguire and Mrs. John West, wife of Brother John West, financial secretary of the local.

Both Brother Burrows and Scott are to be congratulated on having such fine helpmates and it is little wonder that they have been able to do such a fine job in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Delegations from many of our neighboring locals were among others from N. Y. State who were present. The were, Local 3, Local 25, and Local 164.

Much of the success of the affair must go to the following Brothers who were appointed to the various committees by our president, Brother John Brandon. They were: George Ryan, general chairman, Eugene Maguire, co-chairman and toastmaster, John West, tickets, Maurice Bell, program, William Cranshaw, who was responsible for securing the best show given in many a day, Pasquale (Chuck) Mauro, reception, Frank Zeise, guests, Arthur Habeeb, seating and floor committee chairman.

Felix Carleo and his Orchestra, members of Local 802, of the American Federation of Musicians furnished the music for the show and dancing.

SIDELIGHTS OF THE SHOW

Brother Louie Nougat doing the tango with "Carmen" the Mexican Bombshell. Brother Burrows, always the gentleman, going to the aid of one of the Park Avenue Debutantes when she lost her dancing slipper. Brothers Charles Pederson and Arthur Habeeb, Executive Board Members looking cute in baby bonnets and aprons; "Chuck" Mauro being embarrassed in same. Manny Lefkowitz, with his shining pate, doing the can-can. Johnny Priante trying to add a couple of good telephone numbers to his little black book. Mike Cappasso, trying out for the Roxyettes. Maurice Bell sounding like one. Ed McCormick trying to find extra seating room for late comers. Johnny Murray and Clinton "Knobby" Walsh bending the elbow while singing a barbershop quartet number. Many old timers reminiscing.

JOSEPH KRIKAWA, P. S.

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Criminal Negligence Found in Some Jobs

L. U. 683, COLUMBUS, OHIO—Greetings to all locals. Unfortunately, more and more unaffiliated men seem to be gaining experience at the expense of the consumer. To say that a doctor "practices" medicine is not to say that he learns how to extract an appendix by spoiling two or three perfectly good patients. In the same way, an electrician who practices *his* profession shouldn't learn by fouling up someone else's material. And, quite seriously, a bungling, badly-trained electrician can kill just as many people as a quack doctor. This whole problem in the electrical industry has assumed alarming proportions. It is the result of stupidity on the part of the workman who refuses the benefits and the moderating influences of organization and the criminal negligence on the part of contractors who hire incompetent men to do a job which requires great skill and knowledge.

Too often, we of the trade union movement hear: "I don't want to join a union and have some guy tell me when and where I can work." It is true, of course, that a union member sacrifices some of his independence. His case is like that of a displaced person who emigrates to the United States. Before he comes, the D. P. owes no allegiance to anyone except the man with the gun who herds him around. When he

comes to this country he must obey certain rules and he owes a debt of allegiance to the nation. But, just as the union man, our imaginary D. P. has the ability, at any time, to control his own destiny with his vote. The die-hard who so strenuously resists organization should look at the situation this way: as an unorganized man, he has no control whatsoever over his economic condition—he must depend upon the whim of his employer. As a member of a strong local union he must still follow rules, but, unlike the case in his dealings with his employer, *he* elects the man who makes the rules and he can remove that man from office. It's hard to imagine the men of United States Steel getting together and voting to fire Benjamin Fairless.

On the other side of the worker-manager team, let's look at the employer of non-union labor. What kind of screwy bookkeeping would ever convince such a man that he is making money by paying under-scale wages for inferior, poorly-trained men? Union shops have, in spite of the T.H. law, competed successfully with "rat" outfits. Why? Because, for all that an unfair contractor may pay only a third as much money to his men per day, he has to keep them on the job three times as long to rectify the mistakes they have made. Where he loses is on his overhead which is the same for both union and non-union shops. P. T. Barnum said "There's a sucker born every minute" —I fear a good many of them became contractors.

News from the area of L. U. No. 683 includes the happy news of our first significant victory over the Taft-Hartley Law and those who would take unfair advantage of labor through it. Recently, at two jobs in the Columbus area, members of the local carried banners stating, "This contractor does not employ members of Local Union No. 683 of the I.B.-E.W." Following the same old pattern, Business Agent Tom Conroy was swamped with subpoenas and the union faced several injunctions on the basis of the notorious "secondary boycott" clause of the T.H. law. The union's lawyers pointed out that the banners had stated a simple fact not based upon opinion and that to deny the right to carry the banners would be to deny the union free speech. Judge Clifford of Common Pleas Court dismissed the case for lack of evidence against the defendents. It is possible that the case has set a legal precedent for within a week the Teamster's Local won a similar case in the same court.

Robert Alonzo (what a name) Taft is going to be defeated in the November election. Ohio labor is rallying around "Little Joe" Ferguson, Taft's opponent in the Senate race. As Ferguson pointed out, labor in the state must organize "ward by ward and street by street" if it is to combat the thousands of dollars pouring into Taft's campaign fund from all over the country.

As an intermission in the sermon, here is some local gossip: Our branch local, the Lancaster-Fairfield County Unit, has increased its enrollment in two years from eight to 28. Like the infant organization it is, the branch is still a bit wet in places occasionally and we all tend to get rusty if we don't kick up some fire now and then. President K. P. Brotherton and the rest of the men realize the problem they face in organizing an area where practically no trades are unionized.

President Shirtzinger of L. U. No. 683 explains that the proper way to build a building is elevator first. He's really not *too* lazy.

Herb Baker, steward for Hirsch on the O.S.U. Campus has other views on elevators. He claims that the best way to watch for an elevator cage is from the outside of the building—preferably from eight blocks away. A recent intimate meeting between the bottom of such a cage and the top of Herb's skull sent him to a hospital where all his brains ran out through the hole. A skilled surgeon (a member of sheet metal workers local) equipped with a scalpel and a quart of rusty knock-out slugs fixed Herb up so that you could never tell he'd lost anything.

John Carpenter may have to join the UMW since he is underground all the time now.

Question of the month. What does Fred Back do with his left foot now that he has a clutchless car? Maybe that's the one he puts in his mouth when explaining things to the wife.

Brother Jack (Cappy) Thorneton was in good spirits the last time I visited him. Keep it up Cappy.

I'll close the sermon by asking you fellows again to write me of any news so that I can pass it on via this column.

ALLEN C. (Red) BAKER, P. S.

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Finds Truth a Rare Commodity at Present

L. U. 760, KNOXVILLE, TENN.—Another month has rolled by and it is time once more for your scribe to submit another letter. This letter shall be a continuation from last month, as I warned you. Since my last communication with you much new data has come to me all of which is corroborating evidence of the truth contained in my previous letters.

Labor's chief obstacle, to her success, are the apathy and faithlessness of her own selfish children, and the supine indifference of the world. In the roar and crush and hurry of life and business, and in the tumult and uproar of politics, the quiet voice of the SEER is as unheard now as in any of the ages past. Men are essentially careless, lukewarm, and indifferent as to everything that does not concern their own personal and immediate welfare. Truth, in act, profession and opinion, is even rarer now than in the days of chivalry. Falsehood has become a "current coin," and circulates with a certain degree of respectability; because it has an actual value. Lying has become THE GREAT VICE of the age. For political preferment *men profess whatever principles as are expedient and profitable;* at the bar, in the pulpit, and in the halls of legislation, they argue against their own conviction, and with what they term LOGIC, prove to the satisfaction of others that which they do not themselves believe; and it is no longer the truth of an opinion or a principal, but the NET PROFIT that may be realized from it, which is the measure of its value. The sovereign truth is: "Man is supreme over institutions; not they over him." We must ever bring the truth to the attention of our Brothers. Man is essentially good. Evil institutions alone have made him bad. And monopolies and class privilege still impose burdens upon the PEOPLE. For these outrages, we righteously swear to detest these monsters, and to wage against them an eternal war. There shall be no peace, no truce, no armistice, between them and us until my Brothers are free in every sense of the word. If ignorance, and partisanism, dare indict us, history shall absolve us, in the sight of the world and of God. The goal which we have before us is: THE ENTIRE FREEDOM OF LABOR FROM SLAVERY. The knowledge of this truth, as of all truth, is nourishment for the soul. And it is a demonstrable fact that "Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free." One of the freedoms, guaranteed us by the Constitution, with which every lawyer (including the critic of my April letter) should be familiar, is: "There shall be no SLAVE or FORCED LABOR in these United States." It is this that we protest against, the violation of our constitutional rights under the SLAVE-LABOR ACT (Taft-Hartley Act). The men who drew up (?) and secured the passage of this act were lawyers, in a sense of the title, and were working for the interest of their masters. They proved, with what they termed logic, that this act was necessary for the good and welfare of the people, but even they themselves were not convinced by their own logic; did they not have to secure a staff of legal minds to interpret it for them and how much of it are they yet in the dark as to what the words imply? My critic and some of these just alluded to have their conceptions

of right and truth based on the formulations of a petty clique; and they are ruled by the dogma of that clique, adhere rigidly to the traditions of the masters of that clique; and in so doing they too are slaves! In their ignorance of the truth, clinging to dogma and tradition of a petty clique, in their prejudice they ignore the welfare of the greater whole; and in consequence bring down the edifice of wholeness to degradation and ruin, squalor and misery. That is why in the Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave we have so much of that squalor, degradation, want, misery and ignorance, so plainly evident despite the many social and civic organizations that are going about trying to relieve the situations. This is a task which the church, in each community should deal with; a task which they have ceased to concern themselves with; turning that problem over to social and civic organizations; these in turn have a tendency to look to their own welfare and continuance and the acquisition of property and permanence instead of doing the job for which they were instituted. It is the lust for notoriety, wealth, prominence, position, self-satisfaction, which is characteristic of a selfish-low-minded being, whose only thought is his own petty views and personal necessities and those of his own petty cult or clique that is the basic cause of this evil which has so sadly afflicted and enslaved the laboring class of people. The ursurpation of the prerogative and authority of the people by the unethical, selfish, scoundrels (the three major racketeers of today no less than of times past) is scathingly denounced by the Great Master Jesus, in the words found recorded in the 11 Chapter, verse 52 of the Gospel of St. Luke: "Woe unto you, lawyers! for ye have taken away the key of knowledge; ye entered not in yourselves, and those that were entering in ye hindered." (and the marginal note says forbade.) Here is evidence of their taking control of the education of the masses of the people and a denunciation of it. I shall have to close this month with this and shall hope to continue next month since there is much more yet to be said.

Brothers, the employes of the Harriman Utility Board will receive a 10-cent-an-hour wage increase beginning June 1. The new agreement is a two-year agreement. Working conditions were improved.

Every gain made by a Brother, a local union, is but another step on the path toward the attainment of our goal, the complete enfranchisement of labor. Let us applaud our Brothers for every gain and encourage them to strive for yet greater victories and more complete freedom.

CLARENCE T. CREEKMORE, P. S.

Members Who Worked at Paper Mill



Members of L. U. 861, Lake Charles, La., who worked on new paper mill in the southern city. First row, left to right: S. M. Lafaso, Arneth Lard, R. J. Sonnier, H. J. Castille, H. C. Wood, Alex Aguillard, John Montalbano, Edwin Duhon, J. H. Wolf. Second row: J. H. Meador, Ward Johnson, S. D. Drummond, C. L. Shelton, A. Y. Winfrey, B. T. Miller, John Sengel, Troy Swice, Espera Broussard, George Thompson. Back row: S. T. Camale, L. H. Hornsby, Ambrey Bourque, H. L. Wilson, John L. Barrilleaux, Otis Smith, O. R. O'Neal, J. C. LeDoux, R. M. Chaffin, W. M. Rion.

Emphasis on Politics At Lake Charles, La.

L. U. 861, LAKE CHARLES, LA.—Enclosed is a picture of the electrical personnel of one of our jobs. This job has been completed.

The work situation in this area is rather bad now, but activities are at a peak. We have a few journeymen on the bench and the outlook for the future is not very bright.

In spite of all this gloom our officers and members are quite busy with renewed activity in political education. Emphasis is being placed on the voting privilege and we hope that all of our qualified members will register and use this privilege. Regarding this subject brings to my mind an idea being used in this locality which is proving very successful and that is; the organizing of Women's Auxiliaries for our Labor's League for Political Education. It is surprising how the wives of organized labor members are willing to cooperate. This is bound to be a success because our wives are vitally interested in our future and they are not as shy about voicing their opinions as we are.

By using the voting privilege properly and by carrying out the ideals of good union members, we may be able to retain the outstanding conditions, wages, etc, that we have recently gained. Each and every member should examine his conscience to see if he is merely a card man or a union man. In order to qualify as a union man, a person must realize the great responsibility that he has to bear. He must be a good journeyman, he must be willing to give a day's work for a day's pay, he must willingly cooperate with his labor organization, he must be ready to assist and take an active part in his organization, he must be fair and impartial, but also firm in his decisions, he must be willing to cooperate with all affiliated organizations and he must do whatever he can to bring about better public and employer relations.

We are just entering a crucial period and in order for us to maintain our organization on such a high level as in the past, we must be willing to make many sacrifices, remembering nothing of any value is gotten for nothing.

BILL FOURNET, P. S.

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Pins Awarded Members Of Old Rail Local

L. U. 864, JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Local Union No. 864 of the Erie Railroad, Jersey City has come to life once again. It has been many years since our local had an article in the JOURNAL. We are one of the oldest railroad local unions in the Brotherhood and on May 13th, 1950, the local union had the privilege of presenting 25-year Buttons to four of its mem-

Rail Workers Get Service Pins



These members of L. U. 864 recently received 25-year pins from Vice President Duffy (right). Left to right: William Armonitis, John Rooney, H. Q. Hopper, Charles McCloskey, International Vice President J. J. Duffy.

bers, at a dinner in the Union Club, Hoboken, N. J.

We had the pleasure of having International Vice President Duffy present these pins and he was the principal speaker of the evening. Mrs. Duffy also was present.

President Edward Doran was toastmaster, assisted by Brother Ernest Mastriani, vice president; Daniel Bove, financial secretary; William Armonitis, recording secretary. Brother Armonitis was chairman of the committee.

General Chairman Taylor Soop and his wife were also present and we also had the pleasure of having some of the Erie Railroad Officials with us. The relations between the local union and the local management is very cordial.

At the present time we have plenty of diesel electrics on the railroad and the membership has grown considerably.

Members receiving the 25-year pins on the picture left to right are as follows: William Armonitis, electrician at Secaucus, recording secretary L. U. 864; John Rooney, electrician at Secaucus; H. Q. Hopper, former financial secretary L. U. 864, former secretary of System Council No. 11, now general foreman at Secaucus roundhouse; Charles McCloskey, former General Chairman, System Council No. 11, now International Representative; J. J. Duffy, International Vice President, presenting pins.

WILLIAM ARMONITIS, R. S.

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Large Group Works on Wisconsin Hydro Plant

L. U. 953, EAU CLAIRE, WIS.—The enclosed picture was taken during construction of the hydro electric plant for the Northern States Power Company at Holcombe, Wisconsin. John Swarbrick, Local 193, Superintendent for Robert J. Nickles, Inc. and Lester Youngquist, timekeeper, both standing at the extreme left are the only ones who are not members of Local 953.

The members of Local Union 953 left to right, front row are: Glen Peterson, Howard Pacholke, Claud Schoonover, Joe Roshell, Roy O'Neil, Carl Duren, Pat DeMoe, George Zeck, Warren Bitney, Willard Good, Rudy Vlasnik, Mike McGough, Alvin Reetz, Frank Hurtubise, Charles Lallier, Louis Van Camp.

Back row, left to right: Ed Pacholke, John Soderberg, Herman Schneider, Wm. Brown, Joe Bogstad, Dick Lindgren, Don Comerford, Wm. Kern, Elgert Sell, Julius Haugland, P. H. McCartin, Chauncey Pobanz, Russ Gibson, Warren Boyea, Tom Lee, Walter Voegeli, Loddy Cizek, Wm. Frank, George Devine.

S. H. PRESTON, Asst. B. M.

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Banquet Is Held at Espanola, Ontario

L. U. 956, ESPANOLA, ONT., CAN.—The Electrical Workers' banquet Tuesday night was an unqualified success. The event which is to be an annual affair, was attended by 48 guests, including wives and friends of the K. V. P. electricians.

Seated at the head table were three honored Brothers who, during the evening, received scrolls and pins for 25 years in the I.B.E.W. A fourth electrician with 25 years service, Edmund Lecuyer, was unable to be present owing to illness. The three Brothers receiving the awards were Jock Mathie, Gerald Allan, and William McKay. Wives of the honored guests received dainty china cups and saucers.

Chairman of the evening was Charles "Chuck" Wilson. Presentations were made by Ernest Finch, president of Local 956.

Noticed at the head table were President and Mrs. Finch, Mr. and Mrs. William McKay, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Allan, and Mr. and Mrs. Jock Mathie.

Others were Mr. and Mrs. T. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. E. Fairhall, Mr. and Mrs. H. Gagnon, Mr. J. Gallagher, Mr.

Crew of Hydro Plant at Holcombe, Wisconsin



This group, members of Local Union 953, is identified in letter from the local.

M. Savicky, Mr. E. Beckett, Mr. William McKay, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. R. Allain, Mr. and Mrs. K. Bullock, Mr. and Mrs. B. Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. A. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. V. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. D. Sunstrum, Mr. and Mrs. C. Gallagher, Mr. J. Gellineau, Miss L. Piche, Mr. and Mrs. H. Gireau, Mr. and Mrs. J. Boucher, Mr. and Mrs. G. Dellaney, Mr. and Mrs. W. Keeley, and Mr. and Mrs. C. Wilson.

O. TALEVI, P. S.

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Cites Article by Noted Protestant Minister

L. U. 968, PARKERSBURG, W. VA.—As this report is being written, work is back to normal in our jurisdiction and many good jobs are in the future. All crafts with exception of electricians have received raises and by time this report is being read we should know about ours as the Arbitration Board is in session at present and our case is due.

A new addition is being added to the Du Pont Plant at Washington Bottom, W. Va., and we have five members working.

The new Emerson school is starting and work is progressing on all other schools at present.

Through reading of different articles, I have come across an article which I think every Brother of the I.B.E.W. should read and try to get a little closer to the right way of making their work easier with fellow Brothers.

I know that since ours is a publication for electrical workers, it does not, as a rule print articles of a religious nature. This article seemed to offer so many suggestions that might prove helpful to members of all our I.B.E.W. locals, that I thought I would submit it.

Dr. Norman Vincent Peale, the author, is a minister of the famous Marble Collegiate Church in New York City, the oldest Protestant Church in America. The article reprinted here is from the newly issued "Self Improved Handbook" by Dr. Peale. If you would like to obtain a copy of the complete handbook write to: "Sermon Publications, Marble Collegiate Church, 1 West 29th St., New York, N. Y." Copies are available upon request without charge. Contributions are used to defray publication and distribution cost.

Learn to

MAKE YOUR WORK EASY

Nobody does good work who tugs and strains and is rigid about it. "Easy does it" is the proper method.

The person who works the easiest, does the most in the shortest time and his work shows the mark of skill. Don't live and work the hard way. So we suggest that you study and master the following rules for making your work easy.

(1) Drop the idea that you are Atlas carrying the world on your shoulders. The world would go on even without YOU. Don't take yourself so seriously.

(2) Tell yourself that you like your work. It may be difficult to make yourself believe that, for you may have talked yourself into hating it. Or you may be a "fighter of the job," that is to say, you struggle against it rather than with it. This emphasis in liking your job will tend to make it a pleasure instead of a drudgery. Perhaps you do not need to change your job. Change yourself and your work will seem different.

(3) Plan your work for today and every day, then work your plan. Lack of system produces that "I'm swamped" feeling. To arrange work in an orderly way, and perform it in the same manner makes the total job infinitely easier.

(4) Decide that you will not try to do everything at once. That is why time is spread out. Repeat the wise advice from the Bible. "This ONE thing I do." Say that to yourself NOW, three times, emphasizing the word ONE. One step at a time will get you there much more surely than haphazardly leaping and jumping. It is the steady pace, the consistent speed that leads most efficiently from start to destination.

(5) Practice becoming expert in correct mental attitudes, remembering

At Banquet of L. U. 956, Espanola, Ont.



From left to right: J. Mathie, President E. Finch, G. Allan, Wm. McKay.



From left: Mrs. E. Finch, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McKay, President E. Finch, Mr. and Mrs. G. Allan, Mrs. and Mr. J. Mathie.

Joint Management-Labor Group at Trenton, New Jersey



Group is identified in letter from acting press secretary of Local Union 1130.

that ease or difficulty in your work depends upon HOW you think about it. Think it is hard, and it is hard. Think is is easy and it is easy. So spend a minute now in the practice of thinking of your work as easy.

(6) Determine now to re-study your job for "knowledge is power" (over your job). It is always easier to do a thing right. Make your own job analysis to discover more right ways of doing things. The right way is right, because it meets less resistance and is therefore easier than the wrong way.

(7) Practice being relaxed about your work. Again remind yourself that "easy always does it." Do not press or strain. Take your work in your stride. One way to do this is to repeat such a work formula as the following: "I can handle this job. I know this material or this business. I am well informed about it and am competent to deal with it, therefore I will have no fear or nervousness about it and besides, God is with me to help me." This will give you a feeling of peace and confidence and you can do the job in a relaxed frame of mind.

(8) Discipline yourself not to put off until tomorrow what you can do today. Accumulations make the job harder than it actually is or should be. Do not drag yesterday's burdens along with you. Keep your work up to schedule. Spend a minute NOW listing the things to do today, and tomorrow, and the next day. This will immediately relieve today's burden for usually you do not need to do so much right now as you nervously think you do. If your mind gets the idea you have too much to do, it immediately accepts tired thoughts, your energy drops, and the job becomes heavy and hard.

(9) Pray about your work, today's work. You will get some of your best ideas that way. Never start a day or any job without praying about it.

(10) Take on the "Unseen Partner." It is surprising the load He will take off you. God is as much at home in offices, factories, shops, as in churches. Do not spurn God's help, for He has broad shoulders and strong arms and wonderful ideas. All are available to you. He knows more about your business than you do. His help will make your work easy.

WILLIAM PAUL BURKHAMMER, P. S.

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Trenton Has Amicable Relations With Firm

L. U. 1130, TRENTON, N. J.—Enclosed are two photos of the joint management and labor group which we hope you can print in the JOURNAL. The following names of those in the photograph, First row, reading left to right: W. Lanning; J. Frawley; A. W. Staller, factory manager; J. C. Murray, Jr., vice president of Crescent Wire; E. Wargo, President Local 1130; T. Duboski, recording secretary; W. Shelmet, financial secretary. 2nd row: J. Consiglo; C. Shelmet; L. Fitzgeorge; C. Traub; L. W. Parker, personnel director; W. Vollmer; P. Sanders; J. Larkin; W. Hines; A. Nagy, vice president Local 1130; J. Mitten; G. Fales. 3rd row: C. Pearce; M. Platt; P. Yos; E. Strube; M. J. Rich, plant engineer; J. Coleman; P. Carvale; H. Peterson; C. Grove; A. Bakter; P. Nichols; J. Clark; C. Przecha. 4th row: W. Reed; A. Kerbey; C. Knoster; S. Mendrey; C. Chickaleski; R. DiGiorgio; E. Hofman; F. Wasielewski, treasurer 1130; G. Neely; J. Closson. 5th row: W. Vollmer; C. Banks; H. Berrien; C. Kilbourne; E. Piotrowski; D. Anderson; L. Sparling.

Greetings Brothers! Don't faint or be surprised but after being in the Brotherhood for 12 years, Local 1130 is finally submitting an article for publication in the JOURNAL.

We would like to boast of the harmonious labor relations we have enjoyed with the Crescent Insulated Wire and Cable Co. To show exactly what we mean, here is an excellent example. On May 3, 1950, the officers, Executive Board and shop stewards of our local, the management representatives and its foremen held a joint dinner and conference at the Trenton Country Club. After dinner a contract interpretation was held. The purpose of this discussion was to see that both the foremen and shop stewards would have a uniform interpretation of the contract. In turn this cuts down the number of grievances throughout the year.

We would like the members of the wire and cable locals to know some of the benefits we gained in our last contract negotiations. We received a general increase of five cents per hour, retroactive to June 3, 1949, also three weeks vacation for employes after 15 years of service. The percentage is better than a third of our membership. We also have paid in full surgical expenses as well as hospitalization for the members and their dependents and other socialized benefits.

We are now planning our annual outing which will be held in the near future. Now that the ice has been broken by this article, you will hear from us more often.

WALTER SHELMET, Acting P. S.

Brother Orrin Burrows Is Baltimore Speaker

L. U. 1383, BALTIMORE, MD.—With the wind and the rain in my hair—that is, what's left—I am now trying to complete this report before the holiday sets in, even though it is a brief one. Now, Brothers, the news you have been waiting for:

Remember in my last report I quoted about the situation at the yard remaining unchanged? Well, word comes to me that the work load program seems much brighter now than ever. After ironing out a few more details, your committee will have a very satisfactory and cheerful report to give you; and I, as your chairman and press secretary, will feel highly elated to write such cheerful and pleasant news. Progress marches on.

At the regular meeting of May 19th, which was very well attended, your scribe had the great honor to present to you, Brother Orrin A. Burrows, our Representative from the I. O. His very interesting topic of the evening was very important to all of us. He outlined the activities and the procedures that must be gone through before House bills and Senate bills are passed. Brother Burrows was given a rising applause by the body after his report. Local 1383, officers and members, thank the Brother for his visit. Our business was dispensed with for the evening, but will be taken up on June 2nd, as we will have nominations and election of delegates and officers for the coming 2-year period. So stand by for the results in my next report.

Now, at this time, our "Flashy Flashes"—Gosh, I haven't any!!!

Also, no comment on my "Here, There, and Everywhere" Department.

Happy July 4th greeting to all.

REUBEN SEARS, Pres. and P. S.

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Oppose Southern Power Administration Plans

L. U. 1464, KANSAS CITY, MO.—Brother Frank Jacobs, International Vice President, District 11, presided at a Union-Management Conference at Jefferson City, on May 12th. The meeting was called for the purpose of considering the Southern Power Administration's plan for constructing various steam generating plants to supply energy to R.E.A. co-ops, and other users in competition with privately owned and operated utilities.

This conference was attended by the presidents of three Kansas City locals, Brother Ballentine of Local 1613, Brother Riddell of 412, and our President Bruce Bledsoe. Other delegates from the Greater Kansas City area were Jenkins, Kiloh and Wolfe representing the A.F.L. locals, and Warren Porter, Vice President of the K. C. Power and Light Company, and Robert L. King, director of industrial relations, of the same company.

All sections of the state were represented at the conference, there being delegates from locals at St. Louis, Cape Girardeau, Jefferson City, Joplin, Springfield, St Joseph, Warrensburg, and other cities in the state. Management was also present from these localities.

Brother Jacobs opened the meeting with a brief explanation of why the I.B.E.W. opposed the trend to socialization of the electrical industry as evidenced by the number of steam generating plants in the planning stage by Governmental agencies. Although the I.B.E.W. is not against the orderly development of our national resources by Government authority and though we do approve of Government using its authority to increase our collective prosperity and our general well being, we are firmly opposed to Government entering any business which does an efficient and economical job of serving the people. The S.P.A. is not intending to bring the benefits of electricity to a single person now without it. It will not result in cheaper energy but will require a subsidy, paid by us, as citizens to operate. We are therefore endeavoring to change the Department of Interior policy on this issue and exercise our influence in opposition to this trend.

The meeting continued with a general discussion of costs of private versus public generation of energy and the conclusion was reached that the tax-paying public will, in effect, subsidize a small portion of the population should S.P.A. power generation become a fact.

Chairman Jacobs appointed a steering committee of which our Local President Bledsoe is a member and adjourned the meeting with the intention of calling further meetings at 60-day intervals.

J. K. WOLFE, P. S.

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Ceaseless Vigilance Is Price of Safety

L. U. 1514, HANSON, MASS.—Where there are a group of people at work there is a measure of danger which insurance does not prevent. Accidents are usually caused by carelessness and many times can be prevented if given thought.

Neglect to repair a small defect in a machine is often the cause of defective work or injury to the operator. Turning off lights to save electricity, in places where workmen must pass and where there are sheets of steel is sort of being "penny wise and pound foolish." Grease on the floor adds to the hazard and in some places the black-smoked ceiling gives a twilight dimness which is too dangerous to be romantic.

Where there are worn places in the floor, often the most perfect reflectors are jarred off the racks and dented beyond repair, apart from the fact that a worker can sprain an ankle when hurrying with a load of material.

We have noticed that the dusting of reflectors prior to beading has been done lately at a spray booth, where the blower carries away the flying glass dust. One of the girls suffered severe nose bleed when the dusting was done outside the booth.

Negotiations for amendments to the contract are going on and we are hoping that an agreement will soon be reached. We are backing our committee 100 per cent.

Death has visited the homes of some of our members recently and they are assured of our deep sympathy. Each of us in our life-time must have a meeting with the grim reaper, but life teaches us that however deep the valley there is a hill on either side and we will soon see the sunshine again.

In spite of the east winds and frosts lovely May has brought to New England a major crop of lilacs. However late the spring, summer always comes along.

VERDA M. LANE, P. S.

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Canadian Firm Now Carries IBEW Label

L. U. 1590, LEASIDE, ONT., CANADA—We are a comparatively new local—having been certified in September 1949—but I feel that we have made great strides in the past 18 months. We have never yet made the news columns in the JOURNAL, but if we are successful in making it this time we will try to make regular contributions.

As is fairly well-known in this "neck of the woods," we came into being in 1949 through becoming dissatisfied with the U.E., breaking from them, and embracing the I.B.E.W. We have signed two contracts with our company and have made much headway in union-management relations, but we think one of the greatest forward steps made was when we affixed the I.B.E.W. Union Label to our merchandise. We think we are the first company in Canada—certainly the first radio company—to carry the I.B.E.W. Union Label on its products. Rogers radios, Philips radios, Philishave electric razors, automatic defrosters all carry our union label. I am enclosing a picture of Borden Cochrane (our International Representative) receiving from R. M. Brophy (president of Rogers Majestic

Canadian Radio Firm Uses IBEW Label



International Representative Borden Cochrane is here shown receiving from R. M. Brophy, president of Rogers Majestic Ltd., the first Canadian radio set to carry the I.B.E.W. label. See story from Local Union 1590.

Ltd.) the first set to carry the label (a small portable A.C./D.C., and battery). Grouped around these two, reading from left to right, are: K. Richan (personnel manager), C. Pipe (factory superintendent), E. Stephens (Executive Council Member), B. Walsh (financial secretary), R. McDowell (production foreman), A. Daines (Executive Council Member), P. Swaan (company vice president), myself (face half-hidden by R. M. Brophy), Dot Pilcher (Executive Council member), W. Harrington (1590 vice-president), C. Vondrau (Executive Council member), M. Fisher (Executive Council member), and V. Jones (1590 president).

As we have never made the news lines yet, we are looking forward to seeing this in print.

BERT THORNLEY, P. S.

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Gives Jurisdiction of Newly Chartered Local

L. U. 1631, HARMON-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.—This new local union is progressing in leaps and bounds. The interest shown by our membership is a tonic to the officers.

When we were affiliated with our mother local in New York, Local Union No. 817, our problems were handled very well but Local Union No. 817 is such a large local and covers so many points on the New York Central System, that sometimes it was almost impossible for all the business of these different points to be handled at regular meetings.

Local Union No. 1631 has a membership all of whom are employed at one seniority point. The problem of one of our members is practically the problem of all.

The members of this local, are employed on maintenance and rebuilding of Electric, Diesel Electric, and Steam Locomotives and also multiple unit electric suburban cars. The repair shops employ in the neighborhood of 1200 employes of which about 250 are electrical workers.

We are all very grateful to the International Office for granting us a charter and the I.O. can be assured that we shall prove worthy of the same.

Now Brothers, let us talk about the Donnell Bill, which is supposed to handcuff the railroad man's right to strike. As we all know, the Railroad Labor Act has a certain procedure to adhere to when applying for a change in wages or conditions. When asking for the above on a certain property or national scale, this is considered as the first move. Secondly, comes the appointment of an Arbitration Board after a strike vote has been taken, the waiting and so-called cooling-off period all of which takes between six to nine months in many cases. Finally the long-awaited strike, which so seldom has happened that in the past 30 years, there have been about three major railroad strikes.

Are we railroad Brothers to be penalized any further after a record as so stated above? Come Brothers, both railroad and others, let us get behind our organization and defeat this "Donnell Bill," and write to our United States Senators asking them to vote against the same.

That is all for this month.

D. H. VAN HOUTEN, P. S.

Comment

EDITOR: In the April issue Brother Bourne in answering Brother Sakasegawa relative to generator power factor is absolutely correct in stating that an under excited generator field will produce a leading power factor and vice versa.

Two EMF's are induced in the armature winding; the first being due to volation and the second to the variation in current value in the winding. This later EMF is displaced 90 electrical degrees behind the current which produces it and is somewhat opposed to that produced by rotation. The result being that the total output voltage is decreased. It is further reduced by armature reaction upon the field flux. When the armature current and voltage are in phase the power factor is 100%. The flux produced by the armature current will at first oppose the field flux.

The effect is absolutely different under conditions of leading or lagging power factor. Though the armature current changes polarity, the lagging armature current will not change at the same time since delaying the change in polarity in the armature coils so that there will be less build up of field flux and the output voltage will be reduced.

With a leading P.F. the earlier reversal of polarity in the armature coil decreases the time during which armature reaction weakens the field resulting in a decreased output voltage.

A leading generator power factor is seldom found in practice on account of the usual connected inductive load. A lagging P.F. close to 100% is very desirable. As an example a system feeding a load at 100% P.F. draws 200 amps from the generating plant and if the P.F. is then reduced to 65% by an increase of inductive load (inductive motors) the current demand will be increased to 308 amperes. An increase of 54% resulting in a power factor decrease of 35%.

A condition of this kind unless corrected would necessitate an increase of line conductor capacity of 54% with a corresponding investment having no earning capacity and for this reason all power companies today make use of special equipment to bring about this correction.

The power in A.C. motors varies as the square of the voltage so that a large line drop cannot be tolerated. The amount of current required to supply a given amount of power is in inverse proportion to the power factor. So that a low system power factor requires more current (watts) must be supplied by the generator.

R. H. LOCKYER,
Local Union 889.

EDITOR: On the matter of synchronous motors, condensers and AC gen-

erators producing leading or lagging currents with under-excited fields there is no fundamental difference between them.

They all produce lagging currents with under-excited fields. The difference is how the PF or KVAR meters are connected. Generator PF meters are usually connected to read the reverse of condensers. We have generators connected both ways, one reads lead and the other reads lag with under excited field. Why they do that I don't know. It's rather confusing unless you understand your fundamentals of AC currents. The books I have read do not mention the fact that in practice they are sometimes connected to read the reverse of what is true. The character of synchronous machines is such that they can be made to produce either leading or lagging currents, hence are valuable for PF correction. An inductive load produces lagging inductive reactance in the circuit hence lagging currents. A generator or condenser is made to produce leading condensive reactance hence leading currents, to offset the lagging currents in the circuit. An under-excited machine would produce lagging currents thereby making the circuit lag still further.

I don't doubt you could not find anything to substantiate the idea that under-excited machines produce leading currents. The fact that generators are not mentioned is that you should know that all synchronous machines are fundamentally the same. This lead and lag business is all too confusing with very poor books to explain it clearly to the novice. I notice they are talking of marking meters In and Out instead of lead and lag in the future. The machine either furnishes KVARS to the system, draws KVARS from the system or runs at unity PF. Hence KVARS are either In or Out or 0.

This question will probably cause some good arguments because too few really understand the subject.

FRANK H. BERG,
L. U. 1245.

Chicago Anniversary

(*Continued from page 42*)

members is labor's greatest selling point at the conference table. In line with this philosophy of Local Union No. 134, in connection with the Chicago Board of Education it provides yearly training facilities for eight hundred (800) construction apprentices and one hundred (100) sign and motor shop apprentices. Apprentices employed by the Illinois Bell Telephone Company receive their classrom training during the hours of their employment in classrooms provided by the company. Judging from the high caliber of young men who are attracted to the electrical industry by means of apprenticeship training, an ever-increasing demand for application of electricity to every-day-living will find no dearth of skilled mechanics in the future ranks of the I.B.E.W.

Atomic Waste

Taking note of the danger of waste products from atomic plants and the difficulty of disposing of such products, an English scientist suggests that the waste be contained in large pellets, which could be fired into space where they would settle in an orbit around the earth. He concludes: "We are almost in sight of being able to do this, and by the time waste products are a big problem, the design of a pellet should be possible."

Rail Labor Editors at Meeting in Nation's Capital



Editors of the official journals of the Standard Railroad Labor Organizations met in Washington, D. C. in April to discuss problems common to all. Those who attended were, seated from left: John R. T. Rives, Railway Conductors; John R. Garber, Train Dispatchers; L. O. Thomas, Machinists; W. P. Neville, secretary-treasurer, LABOR, and Paul M. Smith, Locomotive Engineers. Standing, left to right: David F. Rook, Switchmen; Irvin S. Lippe, Trainmen; J. Scott Milne, Electrical Workers; John Bookjans, Hotel and Restaurant Employees (including Dining Car Employes); Ray Scott, Firemen and Engineermen; P. K. Pickard, Telegraphers; Dallas B. Huggins, Carmen; E. J. Plondke, Waymen; J. B. Springer, Dispatchers; R. C. Howard, Signalmen, and Fred C. Henson, Conductors. Several other editors were unable to come for the meeting.

Public Power Trend Is Criticized by Council

(*Continued from page* 8)

sarily carries with it a decrease in the area of freedom for labor as well as other groups.

Labor cherishes its right to bargain collectively for wages, hours and working conditions. It fights the abrogation of such rights whether in the form of anti-labor laws or in the more complicated form of transferring their status to employees of the Government without any rights to bargain collectively or otherwise exercise their economic strength.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has had drastic experience with the effect on its interests resulting from the transfer of utilities from private to public or quasi-public ownership.

In a recent case where the ownership of a utility was transferred to a municipality, the I.B.E.W. was deprived of collective bargaining rights by an order of the court even though the majority of voters of the municipality had enacted an ordinance requiring their officials to bargain with the union.

All-Powerful State

Labor does not choose to have its welfare determined by the administrative orders of Government officials no matter how well intentioned they may purport to be.

Under fascism, nazism and communism the people work for the State. Under the policies inaugurated by the Rural Electrification Administration those employed on electrical properties work for the Government under the guise of cooperatives. It is a distinction without a difference.

That the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has been cognizant of these developments for sometime was indicated by its expressed concern in 1948, when its International President, D. W. Tracy, in an address before the members of the Edison Electric Institute, in the course of his remarks said:

> "I would not be talking heart to heart in a manner consistent with my expressed desire in my earlier remarks if I did not say: we need and must have more democracy in government and more democracy in business with less government interference in business and in labor. In an effort to prevent possible misunderstanding of my statement I emphasize the fact that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers endorses, advocates and defends the profit system. Call it capitalism if you will but the fact remains the system is an element of Americanism because it is the economic system of our land and has contributed to the higher standard of living in this country which at once becomes the envy and the hope of common people in foreign lands."

The International Executive Council of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers today endorsed the action of International President Tracy and unanimously subscribed to this public release in defense of freedom of labor, in defense of freedom of legitimate enterprise, and in defense of freedom of cooperation between both to the benefit of the common-weal through safe-guarding the elements of Americanism, against assault, by authoritarian or State power on the liberties that have identified America as the country where labor has an effective voice in the establishment of conditions of its employment.

Work of International Office Mail Division

(*Continued from page* 34)

mail which must go to all our local unions periodically must necessarily be prepared on the mimeograph or ditto machine. The stencils for these jobs—letters, releases, instructions, etc.—are all prepared either in the International President's or International Secretary's secretarial pools but they are run off by either Joe or Cal in the stockroom. The addressograph files of the pension members are kept in the stockroom too and we showed you a photo last month of Joe running the pension checks off on the machine.

For many years at the I.O. we have had need from time to time of photostatic service. We used to send this work out of the office to have it done but this was costly and often it took several days to get photostats of items needed at once. Therefore we installed a photostatic machine and developing equipment right here in a small room adjacent to the stockroom. Now photostating can be done on a moment's notice for both the President's and the Secretary's Departments. Mr. Wrenn and Mr. Hogan both do this. The photostat machine photographs the original, it is developed immediately—the whole process consuming approximately five minutes. Such jobs are done on an average of two to three times a week but on special occasions, hundreds of copies have been made in a single week.

Since all these reports have attempted to bring you as complete a picture as possible of the work of your employes, we must mention that the stockroom crew operates messenger service both in the office — delivering supplies, picking up mail, transmitting interoffice communications, etc.—and out of the office—going on various errands all over the city —to the library, Government bureaus, A. F. of L, microfilm developers, supply houses, any place where direct personal service is needed at the moment. These employes receive all incoming deliveries too, of supplies, orders of work done on the outside, proof from the printers etc. and deliver them to the department or person to whom they are addressed. These "jacks of all trades" take care of our office parking lot also—moving cars, reparking and shuffling so our own people and visitors to the office can move in and out.

As far as suggestions from these stockroom employes go, as to how you can help them to do a better job for you—their suggestions should be made to the rest of us here at the I.O. who perhaps make things difficult for them from time to time, but Miss Froman who supervises the orders and bills for supplies has the following suggestions for placing orders to make to you:

(1) Be sure that all supply requisitions are completely filled in. (This will hasten the order to you.)

(2) Please send the correct remittance to cover the order. The cost of supplies includes the postage so no additional amount need be added for this. Do not include sales tax unless for a Washington, D. C. order.

Regarding 50-year pins, Miss Froman requests any member who knows of a Brother with 50 years service to advise the I.O. We have approximately 450,000 members now and it would be a pretty big task to check every card yearly to discover who has 50 years standing, but if our members will inform us, we will be most happy to see that all these long-time members receive their honor pins and scrolls.

Well readers, this article concludes the series on the International Secretary's Department at your International Office. We hope it has helped you to get acquainted with the folks who work for you. As changes and improvements are made from time to time, we will bring to you additional articles so you will always be as familiar with your I.O. as if you were a frequent visitor.

Notice

The safety covers being run monthly in your JOURNAL are now being reprinted on heavy cardboard for the use of our local unions.

We recommend that they be placed in a prominent spot in the local union hall, plants and shops to remind our members to "Work Safely."

Last month's safety cover and the one in the current issue are now available free of charge and additional posters will be available monthly as the JOURNAL is printed.

Write, specifying number of posters desired, to:

J. SCOTT MILNE, *Editor*,
ELECTRICAL WORKER'S JOURNAL,
1200 - 15th Street, N.W.
Washington, 5, D. C.

Death Claims for May 1950

L.U.	Name	Amount
I. O.	Ray H. Christenson	$1,000.00
I. O. (3)	Alexander Clark	1,000.00
I. O. (3)	Edward A. Driscoll	1,000.00
I. O. (3)	Carl O. Johnson	1,000.00
I. O. (3)	William McKiernan	333.33
I. O. (3)	Frank A. Treibel, Jr.	1,000.00
I. O. (7)	William W. Haddican	1,000.00
I. O. (18)	Frederic D. Cats	1,000.00
I. O. (40)	Jack Sweeney	1,000.00
I. O. (46)	Ira Edgar Green	1,000.00
I. O. (48)	J. H. Rochmond	150.00
I. O. (76)	Michael Strong	1,000.00
I. O. (84)	W. J. Barnes	1,000.00
I. O. (103)	Thomas J. Jennings	1,000.00
I. O. (104)	Daniel Donohue	1,000.00
I. O. (129)	Lynton H. Rogers	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	Thomas L. Gregson	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	Robert C. Lee	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	Michael McDonough	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	Frank O'Brien	150.00
I. O. (134)	Walter L. Pearce	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	Hubert Schneider	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	Walter William Turner	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	Don S. Willey	1,000.00
I. O. (300)	Melvin Elwin Smith	1,000.00
I. O. (332)	James Trengove	1,000.00
I. O. (444)	Edwin S. Dyes	1,000.00
I. O. (466)	Albert Vig	1,000.00
I. O. (477)	Elmer D. Davis	1,000.00
I. O. (488)	Orville R. Burr	1,000.00
I. O. (591)	W. R. Gregory	1,000.00
I. O. (595)	William G. Robertson	150.00
I. O. (668)	William Fredrika	1,000.00
I. O. (704)	Charles F. Meyer	1,000.00
I. O. (817)	Eugene Ecrement	1,000.00
I. O. (953)	John E. McLaughlin	150.00
I. O. (1016)	Ernest C. Fels	1,000.00
I. O. (1212)	William E. Dayton	1,000.00
1	William E. Burr	1,000.00
1	Paul H. McMichael	1,000.00
1	George R. Senf	1,000.00
1	William C. Weckbach	1,000.00
2	Walter C. Lanemann	1,000.00
3	Ferdinand Bauman	1,000.00
3	Thomas John Coyne	1,000.00
3	Max Gutwirth	1,000.00
3	Nathan Hirsch	1,000.00
3	John C. Kenney	1,000.00
3	Fred Lange	650.00
3	Edward J. Sanders	1,000.00
3	Morris Schwartz	150.00
3	Jacob J. Zeller	1,000.00
6	Carl A. Schneider	1,000.00
9	Carmen Rocco	1,000.00
11	Maurice C. Boyd	1,000.00
11	Andrew W. McPherson	1,000.00
11	Harry A. Stankey	1,000.00
18	Thomas W. Wrenn	475.00
32	Harold Linn	475.00
38	William Schlesinger	1,000.00
46	Earl F. Welch	1,000.00
48	Leslie F. Rohan	150.00
58	William C. Giesey	1,000.00
59	Jack P. Walker	650.00
66	William W. Anderson	1,000.00
68	Howard E. Beasey	650.00
76	John Steve Burvar	1,000.00
77	Joseph Allen Attebury	1,000.00
77	Roy Harvey	1,000.00
77	Rasmus R. Nelson	1,000.00
80	D. A. Burkhart	150.00
81	Robert G. Hoppel	1,000.00
82	Donald L. Keel	300.00
100	Lester Gilbert Jeffrey, Jr.	1,000.00
103	James E. Burlingame	1,000.00
104	Fred F. McDonald	1,000.00
110	Jorgen (Chris) Jorgenson	1,000.00
125	Archie C. Gillis	1,000.00
134	Harry J. Borsch	1,000.00
134	Clifford E. Johnson	300.00
134	Frank P. Moore	1,000.00
153	Fred C. Kirby	650.00
153	Earl William Wentz	1,000.00
156	Kelly Hatten	1,000.00
156	T. C. Maxwell	1,000.00
166	George W. Serviss	1,000.00
175	Edward H. Pirtle	1,000.00
204	John A. Purvis	475.00
213	Edward Harmel	1,000.00
225	Edward John Busch	475.00
265	Frank Beltzer	1,000.00
292	Oscar Coover	1,000.00
295	Donald E. Scroggin	1,000.00
304	William L. Berry	1,000.00
304	Maurice Myers	825.00
307	Maurice R. Lamberson	825.00
332	Martin Kennes	475.00
333	Dana O. Barnes	650.00
338	John Harold Laughlin	1,000.00
353	John H. Waddington	1,000.00
362	Edward Billingsley Bell	1,000.00
366	Axel W. Peterson	1,000.00
369	Henry M. Roulet	150.00
372	Bert Lemon	1,000.00
436	Thomas C. Wharton	825.00
453	Don Maxey	1,000.00
453	Roy Stephenson	1,000.00
458	Milton C. Hunt	1,000.00
467	David T. Ingram	380.00
477	Samuel T. King	1,000.00
492	H. P. Green	1,000.00
494	Ernest H. Werner	1,000.00
518	Harry Wheeler	1,000.00
545	Leslie Theodore Hulan	1,000.00
558	Jack J. Caruthers	1,000.00
561	Alphonse Thibault	1,000.00
584	Leo Clapper	1,000.00
595	Homer Jones	1,000.00
611	Charles M. Bradley	650.00
617	Henry B. Lang	1,000.00
631	Russell Lee Carson	1,000.00
658	Edward Korsch	1,000.00
712	Donald R. Goehring	300.00
734	Benjamin B. Sears	1,000.00
744	Charles E. Deeney	1,000.00
760	James B. Thigpen	1,000.00
772	Thompson C. Chappell	1,000.00
817	William F. Fitzgerald	1,000.00
835	Matthew L. Cheshire	1,000.00
849	Archibald Ainsworth	1,000.00
852	Stefan Malicki	1,000.00
865	George T. Evans	1,000.00
872	Joseph Conover	650.00
882	Jacob E. Crane	475.00
889	James Dale Banner	1,000.00
903	M. H. Chapman	1,000.00
911	Richard G. Jupp	1,000.00
995	R. E. O'Bryan	1,000.00
1141	Alpheus V. DeNovielle	1,000.00
1141	Charley W. Lipscomb	1,000.00
1245	Glenn M. DeVare	1,000.00
1249	Alton P. Armstrong	1,000.00
1254	James M. Keffer	1,000.00
1393	Ira Moody	1,000.00
1393	Roy Gilbert Stiles	300.00
1426	Vere P. Rudrow	1,000.00
1426	Hans S. Quam	150.00
TOTAL		$129,138.33

Power Output Sets Record

Production of energy by electric utilities during April, 1950 totaled 25,436,983,000 kilowatt-hours. This is the highest April production total of record, exceeding April of last year by 9.6 percent.

Water power plants produced a record 8,296,629,000 kilowatt-hours in April, an increase of 1.7 percent over the production of April, 1949. Fuel plants produced 17,140,354,000 kilowatt-hours during April.

For the year ending April 30, 1950, electric utility production totaled 298,104,943,000 kilowatt-hours, or 3.8 percent more than production during the year ending April 30, 1949. Production for the year ending April 30, 1950 attained the highest total during any twelve-month period to date, and exceeded by 0.8 per cent the previous maximum set.

As of April 30 this year, the total installed capacity of utility plants was 64,562,342 kilowatts.

IN MEMORIAM

Prayer for Our Deceased Brothers

Heavenly Father, once again we come to you in sorrow, with the list of our Brothers who have passed on. Kind God and Father of all, in Your mercy show kindness to our deceased Brothers and take them home to live forever with Thee in happiness and peace. Make their passing not a thing of distress and tribulation but an awakening into the life for which Thou created them, an awakening in their heavenly home.

There are those who loved them dearly Lord. Do not forget them but visit them with Thy Divine comfort and understanding so that their grief may be easier to bear.

And to us their Brothers, Lord, show us the right way of life, Thy way, so that we shall not fear death but look forward to it as a return to the home for which we also were created. Amen.

Harry Bickham, L. U. No. 1
Initiated April 27, 1942
Died May 5, 1950

William E. Burr, L. U. No. 1
Born August 29, 1922
Initiated November 12, 1927
Died May 5, 1950

Lou Heininger, L. U. No. 1
Born March 20, 1872
Initiated July 17, 1899
Died May 5, 1950

William C. Weckback, L. U. No. 1
Born April 11, 1889
Initiated April 17, 1942
Died April 24, 1950

Charles Zimmer, L. U. No. 2
Born September 1, 1892
Reinitiated December 29, 1933
Died April 30, 1950

J. A. MacDonald, L. U. No. 6
Born December 21, 1887
Initiated January 19, 1924
Died April 1, 1950

C. A. Schneider, L. U. No. 6
Born January 31, 1899
Initiated January 20, 1923
Died April, 1950

Seymore G. Stuart, L. U. No. 6
Born August 1, 1890
Initiated October 5, 1915 in L.U. 532
Died February 19, 1950

Lewis Watkins, L. U. No. 6
Born July 13, 1890
Initiated September 13, 1940
Died March 5, 1950

Carmen Rocco, L. U. No. 9
Born July 7, 1889
Initiated August 27, 1918
Died April 24, 1950

Henry C. Bell, L. U. No. 18
Born June 30, 1913
Initiated January 15, 1940
Died April 27, 1950

Everett J. Bowe, L. U. No. 18
Born April 26, 1906
Initiated July 13, 1945
Died April 19, 1950

Fred Cats, L. U. No. 18
Born June 24, 1882
Initiated February 15, 1937
Died April 12, 1950

Ambrose Liska, L. U. No. 18
Born September 25, 1892
Initiated June 1, 1944
Died February 26, 1950

W. E. McBride, L. U. No. 18
Initiated May 11, 1939
Died April 23, 1950

Thomas W. Wrenn, L. U. No. 18
Born April 7, 1913
Initiated December 29, 1947 in L. U. 702
Died April 9, 1950

Emmett Hall, L. U. No. 32
Born September 17, 1884
Initiated December 7, 1945
Died April 19, 1950

Morris E. Baker, L. U. No. 31
Born October 13, 1908
Initiated March 13, 1934
Died April 9, 1950

Haro'd Linn, L. U. No. 32
Born August 25, 1925
Initiated August 18, 1947
Died April 18, 1950

W. W. Anderson, L. U. No. 66
Born July 6, 1890
Initiated June 21, 1934
Died April 15, 1950

Clark Norton, L. U. No. 107
Born July 6, 1881
Initiated December 31, 1942
Died April, 1950

Frank Byus, L. U. No. 124
Born April 13, 1888
Reinitiated October 3, 1945
Died March 27, 1950

Samuel Guy, L. U. No. 212
Born March 9, 1875
Initiated September 27, 1916
Died April 7, 1950

Albert Nagel, L. U. No. 212
Born 1886
Initiated November 26, 1919
Died April 5, 1950

Floyd F. Carpenter, L. U. No. 309
Born January 3, 1888
Initiated October 21, 1924 in L.U. 2
Died May 13, 1950

Cyrus F. Berry, L. U. No. 332
Born February 4, 1892
Initiated October 6, 1936 in L.U. 617
Died April 6, 1950

Martin Kenney, L. U. No. 332
Born July 2, 1900
Initiated May 21, 1948
Died April 18, 1950

Dana O. Barnes, L. U. No. 333
Born March 5, 1905
Initiated August 2, 1946
Died April 26, 1950

Lewis F. Murray, L. U. No. 333
Born March 10, 1900
Initiated November 2, 1945
Died April 25, 1950

Gordon B. Atkins, L. U. No. 604
Born June 26, 1891
Initiated June 10, 1937
Died May 7, 1950

Charles M. Bradley, L. U. No. 611
Born February 12, 1926
Initiated December 31, 1946
Died May 3, 1950

Walter L. Roberts, L. U. No. 677
Born September 10, 1882
Initiated August 7, 1923
Died March 10, 1950

Charles F. VanGieson, L. U. No. 677
Born October 8, 1892
Initiated December 6, 1916
Died April 9, 1950

Roy Allen, L. U. No. 702
Born December 3, 1889
Reinitiated May 6, 1946
Died March 26, 1950

C. F. Beitler, L. U. No. 702
Born September 17, 1886
Initiated September 15, 1949
Died April 5, 1950

Jesse J. Fleming, L. U. No. 702
Born May 3, 1909
Initiated May 5, 1942
Died March 23, 1950

Arthur E. Konrad, L. U. No. 702
Born January 29, 1899
Initiated December 24, 1945
Died April 21, 1950

Harry Patton, L. U. No. 702
Born January 28, 1882
Initiated August 30, 1934
Died March 18, 1950

Benjamin B. Sears, L. U. No. 734
Born February 8, 1889
Initiated May 14, 1934
Died April 17, 1950

Fred E. Erickson, L. U. No. 988
Born September 28, 1887
Initiated July 14, 1947
Died April 3, 1950

Ruth Crie, L. U. No. 1013
Born December 2, 1906
Initiated April 7, 1947
Died March 2, 1950

Sophie Kowalski, L. U. No. 1013
Born February 15, 1895
Initiated May 3, 1948
Died February 4, 1950

Joseph Kreskowski, L. U. No. 1013
Born March 19, 1886
Initiated July 12, 1948
Died April 2, 1950

Gladys O'Connell, L. U. No. 1013
Initiated March 3, 1947
Died February 1, 1950

John Ogilvie, L. U. No. 1013
Initiated March 3, 1947
Died March 5, 1950

Joseph Rioux, L. U. No. 1013
Born March 31, 1890
Initiated August 11, 1941
Died January 3, 1950

Michael Zaruba, L. U. No. 1013
Initiated March 2, 1936
Died February 3, 1950

John L. Guthrie, L. U. No. 1031
Born August 16, 1882
Initiated July 1, 1946
Died April 24, 1950

Homer Luhman, L. U. No. 1031
Born July 19, 1905
Initiated December 19, 1941
Died April 25, 1950

Frank McGinty, L. U. No. 1031
Born May 15, 1883
Initiated May 31, 1949
Died March 9, 1950

LeRoy Olsen, L. U. No. 1031
Born June 18, 1929
Initiated November 1, 1949
Died May 21, 1950

Joseph G. Weeks, L. U. No. 1031
Born November 12, 1871
Initiated February 1, 1943
Died May 7, 1950

Raymond Johnson, L. U. No. 1061
Initiated March 11, 1942
Died April, 1950

Walter Thompson, L. U. No. 1061
Initiated May 7, 1937
Died April, 1950

Kenneth E. Townsend, L. U. No. 1186
Born September 2, 1907
Initiated October 7, 1941
Died March 29, 1950

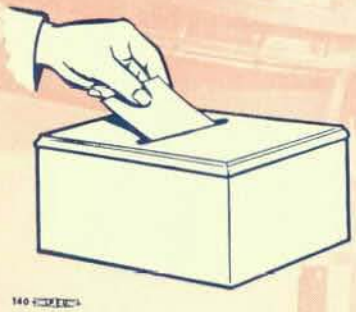
J. J. Hurley, L. U. No. 1245
Born May 15, 1893
Initiated February 2, 1944
Died April, 1950

Henry G. Gosch, L. U. No. 1439
Born May 28, 1893
Initiated February 28, 1946
Died April 29, 1950

Generate Power for the POLLS

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